CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Carlton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Carlton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

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VOL. X. NO. 163 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

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SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Takacka Maru..	B. Taniguchi	7,067	29 June	14 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki ...	5,285	17 July	29 July.
Ceylon Maru ..	M. Matsukura	4,905	17 July	5 Aug.
aru ..	.. ..	6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
..	.. ..	6,087	2 July	1 Aug.
..	S. Sawa....	6,845	11 Aug.	26 Aug.
..	H. Ogata...	..	18 Aug.	26 Aug.
..	K. Ogawa	3,857	28 Aug.	8 Sep.
..	M. Goto	6,083	.. Sep.	24 Sep.
..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	9 Oc.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager

Phone No. 279. 4362
Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PUN AND HAND-WOVEN NICE AND BEST KHADI.

eap, durable and national dress for haddar, wholesale and retail, terms from Rs. 10 in advance. Orders shall be attend to.

K SHUDH KHADDAR BHANDAR,
Bazar Shah Chiragh,
Rawalpindi City.
R4273

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th July ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA• ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR X ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA • ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA • ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from China Australia.
x KASHGAR
MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Aug ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILLINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 15th July ..	SICILIA ..	
17th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Don Jia.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date Abont	Steamers.	Destination
10th July ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
7th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa Busreh via Karachi.
12th ,, ..	VARELA ..	

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT'S MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, e. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memanwada Road, P. No. 9,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	,,	29,96,300
Reserve Fund	,,	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naib Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc.	48,000,000	$00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000,000	$00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc....	27,200,000	$00—£6,033,400
	(At Par of Exchange.)	

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mixeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vent) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

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Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

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If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY.
WITH RS. 10.
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST

Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21.
GETS
Rs. 4,500

and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs. 22,500
Write for full Particulars to—

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI AND KAPURTHALA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimanosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Negoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	... 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 239, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is alowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON
General Manager.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 111.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*: "LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LD.

18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
202, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO.,
Calcutta.
1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

Head Office.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs. 50,00,000.
Claims Paid over	Rs. 14,00,000.
New Business 1921	Rs. 55,28,500.

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply

S. N. BANERJEA
Secretary.

RAE AND CO.
Managing Agents:
Or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

WANTED—A competent person to take charge of a Making up plant for making Shirts and Collars. Apply stating qualifications and terms to THE MANAGER, Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay.
A C13667

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply DOCTOR HOMI F. PANSI. Corner Grant Road.
A R4298

WANTED for the Loemanya Rastriya Shala, Surat, qualified INSTRUCTORS in weaving, carpentary and commercial subjects. Apply to the SECRETARY RASTRIYA SHALAVNI MANDAL, Surat. stating terms experience, etc.
A R13575

WANTED AGENTS for WRITING INKS—Made of Indian Ingredients. Try once and you will forget English Inks. Price Rs. 2/8 per 25 oz. bottle. JAMES MANUFACTURING CO., 163, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R4194

WANTED by the Sholapur Municipality, a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER to work as an Assistant at the Sholapur Water Works; pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Persons having previous experience should apply with testimonials to S. BAPAT, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality.
A C13670

WANTED—An experienced ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT CLERK, knowing Gujarati Accounts and Typewriting. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to Messrs. H. N. MISTRY & CO., Old Customs House, Fort, Bombay.
A R4286

WANTED—A Company or an expert to carry out the Mineralogical and Geological Survey of the State area of which is 1200 square miles about half of which is hilly country traversed by the Satpura ranges wherein the Survey would be specially needed. To apply with terms to DEWAN DURBAR BARWANI, Barwani C. I.
A 13399

WANTED—CANVASSERS for our famous "Swarnamayee" Bright Blue-Black and Scarlet-Red Inks. Quality Best. Prices Moderate. Liberal Commission on big orders. Full particulars from:—S. N. Rao Brothers, C-20, Simplex Bldgs. Pawvalla St. Bombay 4.
A R4296

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS STOREKEEPER for Engineering Stores to organize, supervise and maintain stores in several places. Must be well up in perpetual balance ledger and card systems. State experience, give references and salary required to Box No. 8249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4297

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Logic and Moral Philosophy to lecture to the highest classes in a First-Grade Arts College. Pay and prospects according to qualifications. Apply, before the 20th instant, to the PRINCIPAL, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar (Bombay Presidency).
A C13660

WANTED—GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE (Sanskrit preferred) of some years' teaching experience to work full time as a Coach and Superintendent for private classes of English-learning Bania Students of Bhuj on Boarding House system. Starting pay Rs. 75 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to Mr. Dosabhai Lalchand Bhuj.
A R4295

WANTED—FOLLOWING OVERSEERS must have passed from a recognised Indian School or College and must be energetic and of active habits. Indian Hindu preferred.

(A) One with experience in Municipal work including drainage, water-supply, conservancy and constructional work. Service required for three years certain with prospect of permanency. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications.

(B) One experienced for P. W. D. with thorough knowledge of drawing, design and estimating for buildings, etc.

(C) One for building Department with knowledge of achitectural drawing and otherwise fully qualified to act as superrisor.

Salary for (B) and (C) starting from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualification and experience rising to Rs. 200 by annual increament of Rs. 10 on approved service.

(D) Also wanted a fully qualified experienced Engineer with degrees of recognised Indian and other University for Road construction and Road project. Hill road experience is essential and shall have to take charge and working progress. Mention last pay and pay expected.

Selected candidates will have to join in a fortnight of appointment, free unfurnished quarters available, leave and joining expenses according to the Government of Nepal Regulations.

Apply to SUPRADIPTA MANYABAR LT. GENL. KAISER SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA, Kathmandu with true copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Last date of receipt and application end of July, 1922.
A. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION or SUPERINTENDENCE of big Import, Export or any Office, or Estates by a respectable gentleman, who has widely travelled and who has wide experience of same and able to control big staff. With knowledge of English, Japanese, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani languages and English and Gujarati accounts, correspondence, etc., on good remuneration and or commission. Best references. Apply stating work and remuneration to Box No. 8224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4229

SITUATIONS WANTED

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No. 8206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 13514

COMMERCIALLY inclined energetic, enterprising, respectable young Parsi, of refined tastes wants SITUATION on substantial pay as Assistant to a business man or in a firm or as Manager or Private Secretary. Willing to tour to Europe. Apply Box No. 8247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4291

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET in Hughes Road, SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor Firms, Offices and Shops. Apply sharp to T. E. PRATT, (BOMBAY) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13624

FURNISHED OFFICE two rooms in a central locality in Fort. Well ventilated for immediate entry. Rent Rs. 125. Apply Box No. 8243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C4274

TO BE LET for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, at Reay Road, Mazagon, FLATS of a newly-built house, open on all sides. Apply No. 23, D'Lima Street, Mazagon.
C R4285

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

TO BE LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Pedhi at Jusab Peermahomed Building, Luhar Chawl. Apply sharp to Messrs. CHAMPAKLAL & CO. at the same place.
C R4275

TO LET—One big upper-storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill, with electric lights and motor garage. For particulars apply to Mr. TULSIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4286

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshavjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO. New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1171.
C R4044

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 25', 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate. Fort Street, Frere Road, Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

TO BE LET—SHOPS and ROOMS on the first, second and third floors of Javeri Mansion, Sandhurst Road, suitable for offices. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Mortgagee-in possession, 54, Esplanade Road above Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, 'Phone No. 2192.
C R4258

TO LET IMMEDIATELY remaining two FLATS, Ground Floor and Second Floor in a newly built BUILDING at Nepean Sea Road facing the sea with Electric Lights, Fans, Baths and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 475 and Rs. 525 per month respectively. Apply to JEENA and Co., Churchgate Street, Fort.
C C13639

TO LET a spacious GROUND FLOOR, admeasuring about 15,200 square feet, most suitable for Motor Garage, Show Room or some Weaving or Dyeing Factory. Available for immediate occupation at Byculla Club Back Road. Rent most moderate. For further details apply PREMIER STORES AND MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, 42, Bank Street, Fort.
C R4263

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SURPLUS BARGAIN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Self) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HIGHLY LUCRATIVE FACTORY for manufacturing wooden articles, worked by electricity. Monthly nett income Rs. 1,000. Brokers Wanted. For further particulars apply Box No. 8248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R4292

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

1922 "AMERICAN (MAIZE) CORN Seeds"—Burpee's Golden Bantam (70 days), large yellow flattish grain, cobs long stalk 7 ft., exceedingly sweet and very productive for present sowing, Rs. 3 per pound. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, everblooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled, Rs. 3. New Holland Roses, deep-red species, Rs. 4. All prices per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "INDIAN VEGETABLE SEEDS"—Suitable for immediate sowings at As. 2 per packet each variety. Germination guaranteed. Collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "TWO-ANNA PACKETS"—LANDreths' American flower seeds: Zinnia, balsom, convolvulus, gaillardia, gomphrena, marigold, celocia, cosmos, etc. Collection boxes of 16 and 34 varieties. Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE-Grafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises, walls, etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight. Rs. 6 per dozen, grafts labelled. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "PAPAYA (FRUIT) SEEDS"—Varieties Bangalore, Brazil, Brobdignag Ceylon, Canary Islands, French, Java Mammoth, Loochoo Islands, New Zealand, Queensland and Singapore giant, Re. 1 per packet each sort. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-10. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA C13652

ORDERS REGISTERED for Pears and Apples, 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4, all charges included, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, PANJAB.
13434

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprs. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Rs. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Re. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tele. "Fruit Plant."
GA R4236

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10-12 inches across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen, 25 bulbs, Rs. 8; everblooming dwarf canna bulbs, Rs. 3 per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Dobb-grass, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" Lawn-grass mixture, Rs. 3; lucerne fodder grass, Rs. 3; Prices per pound each variety. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1922 "CATTLE-PROOF HEDGE SEEDS"—Madrasthorn, rapid-growing and become very dense within a year or so. Satisfaction guaranteed, Rs. 2 per lb.; three pounds, Rs. 4-8. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

1921-22 "INDIAN FRUIT GRAFTS Mangoe, Lichee, Sapotas, Rs. 12, pumelo, orange, lime, plantain, woodapple, vines, pomegranates, guava, plums, starapple, amra, roseapple, mulberry, mangosteen, loquat, Rs. 6. All prices per dozen. ALEXANDER NURSERY, Darjeeparah, Calcutta.
GA 13477

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

FOR SALE—A secondhand 5-seater DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CAR, thoroughly overhauled and in perfect running order at any reasonable price. Apply immediately to Mr. PHIROZE JEHANGIR, Master Mansion, Chowpatty, or to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., where it can be seen and tried.
Ja C13651

MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 1½ ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation). Lawrence Road, Karachi.
JA C13682

JUST THINK—Wouldn't you like your CAR, Overhauled, Repaired, Painted, Upholstered, etc., to your entire SATISFACTION? Well give THOS. A. JAMES, Jhosi House, Khamballa Road, Cumballa Hill a trial and you won't be disappointed.
JA R4151A

FOR SALE—S. H. HUDSON SIX, 7 seater, 40 H. P. Price Rs. 5,500. S. H. REAGAL EIGHT, 7 seater, 35 H. P. Price Rs. 4,500, very little used, dual ignition. STEARN FOUR, 60 H. P. will make a large 16 seater lorry by fitting a new body. Price Rs. 4,000. FORDSON TRACTOR and PLOUGH; Price Rs. 3,600. Apply to:—THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Rajasaheb of Mudhol, S.M.C.
JA C13672

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—Platt Bros. single and double ROLLER GINS and their accessories, leather, beltings etc., ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI BROS., Abdul Rehman Street, direct importers and hence cheapest.
K R4290

FOR SALE—(1) Adhesive and Para Rubber Tapes, (2) Electric Lighting Sets with 30 Lights and Magneto Ignition. Apply for particulars to Box No. 8334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle."
K C13630

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand now. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 90, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13286

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments for the Government Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4287

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE in Government Services, Native States and Commercial Firms all over India. Prior to application acquire efficient training in SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING (80 days' Course) also Advanced, Accountancy, Banking, Law, Correspondence, Commercial Science, and various Secretarial Courses. The Institute of Book-keepers. The Institute of Commerce, and The Association of Book-keeping Teachers. Examinations will commence from 15th July, 1922. Apply sharp, The Director of Studies. LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE 283, Hornby Road.
M R4293

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE a few SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., Apply stating price per share and No. of Shares, to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A Gold West-End Lever blue dial radium WRIST WATCH, inscribed at the back 'Presented to Dr. P. B. S. by the Kotri Association' with a gold chain, near Bori Bunder. Any one who returns it will be handsomely rewarded. SHIVDASANI H. B., 28, Elphinstone College Hostel.
PB R4279

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—300 investors of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Fair daily returns or money back. Apply Box No. 8244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4276

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—BROKERS and Commission Agents to sell Motor Lorries, Cars and Accessories in the Districts. Apply Box No. 8250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R15684

"MOTO IMPERVO" a waterproofing composition for Motor or Carriage Hoods. For particulars apply Sole Agents, J. D. JONES & CO., (BOMBAY), LTD., 22A, Ormiston Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R13646

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order.
T R4189

REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS Policy Rs. 210, also cheap second-hand typewriters. Typewriters cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Type copying work executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Typewriting taught by touch system at very moderate rates. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—LABORATORY ACCESSORIES including Working-tables Balances Condensors, Water-baths, Distilling-flask, Dessicator, Retorts, Spectrometre, Spectrograph, Thermometres, Hydrometres, Measure-cylinders, Pippettes, Burettes, Cupboards etc. Apply to Box No. 8239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4265

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	250
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	250
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable New	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Advances Against Government of India 6% Five and Ten Year BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, 20th June 1922.
C13472

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1922.
C13661

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.

Entrance.—Horaby Road.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

THE ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AHMEDABAD

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

1. To spiritualize the medical profession.
2. To Indianize the medical science.
3. To universalize primary medical education.
4. To unity and harmonize the conflicting medical system for the good of Humanity.
5. To regain India's lost position as the ancient medical teacher of the world.

A.—COLLEGE CLASSES.

Opened on 3rd July, 1922. Standard of admission study upto the Matriculation class. The course extends over 5 years, embracing the Ayurvedic, Allopathic (full L. C. P. and S. course) and the Unani systems in all their important branches. Admissions will be made only up to 25th July.

B.—DOCTORS' CLASSES.

Special 2 years' Ayurvedic course for those who have studied fully or in part, the Western system of Medicine.

C.—FREE BRAHMANIC CLASSES.

For poor Brahmin youths well-versed in Sanskrit but not knowing English.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Trips to mountains and jungles during holidays; efficient individual teaching with daily tests but without the worry of ruinous examinations; moral pathology; original research work; history of the world's medical systems, etc., etc. For the large prospectus, apply to

D. P. RAVAL,
M.A., M.R.A.S., L.C.P. & S.,
Principal
C13654

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of scrap and unserviceable steel sleepers and which should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, Moghalpura (Lahore) not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922.

A form of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores.

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

CONTROLLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway.
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 7th July, 1922.
TA C13677

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF PROPERTY AT PITHA STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Messrs. NADIRSHAW LIMJIBHAI MITHAIWALLA and SORABJI LIMJIBHAI MITHAIWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell all their right, title, and interest in the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the quit and ground rent tenure and partly of the Pension and Tax tenure together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Pitha Street No. 32/34 and having C. S. No. 673, formerly known Purshottam Chimaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (225) two hundred and twenty-five square yards or threabouts a part whereof is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue relating to the land of quit and ground rent tenure under old No. 291, 291, 293, 297, 298, New No. 5208, Old Survey No. 11457 and 458 and new Survey No. 1/8927 and the remaining part whereof is registered in the Books of the said Collector relating to the land of the Pension and Tax Tenure under Old No. 34, New No. 1/232, Old Survey No. 11 and New Survey No. 1/8927 and which said land is bounded, on or towards the East by Pitha Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by property formerly of Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim but now of Shirinbai, wife of Cowasji Edalji Bisnay on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond it by the property of Dosabhai Bejonji Motiwalla and on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the said Sorabji Hormusji Bode and others and beyond it by the property of the said Sorabji Hormusji Bode and others and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1371(2) and Street No. 22, Pitha Street.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1922.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13688

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOTIBAI, widow of Anandji Nanji late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JIWANDAS WAGHJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executors named in the said will of the said deceased. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ABHAISHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 29th day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) F. B. M...
Sd.) W. J. H...

The 29th day of June, 1922.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners Attorneys.

Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE Director of Development is prepared to receive proposals up to the 1st October, 1922, for a license for the supply of electricity in the Bombay Suburban Area. Copy of conditions, with plan showing the areas of supply, may be obtained from the office of the Director of Development, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. C13687

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM KADEEBHAI MITHAIWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients Amin Shakkar Dalal and Anr.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Church Street, Mazagaon, without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 272, New No. 11577, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 4238 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6835 and Street No. 18 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Rosary Church, on or towards the North by Nowland Road and on or towards the South by Church Street.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1922.

M. V GOKHALE,
Purchasers' Attorney.
C13680

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1854 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 24th day of April, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The BOMBAY-MALABAR FOREST PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in Voluntary Liquidation, by their Liquidator Mr. Hormasji D. Jassoobhoy, of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitant ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GHELABHOY M. ROY, of Bombay Inhabitant, carrying on business at 53, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,555 mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon, at 9 per cent. per annum or in the alternative at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum under the Negotiable Instrument Act on Rs. 2,500 from 5th May, 1920, and on Rs. 2,055 from 12th June, 1920, till judgment for costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of August, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person, or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the matters of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 27th day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

The 27th day of April, 1922.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C13676

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: Power of Attorney, dated 20th June, 1919.
VISHNU SITARAM SUKTHANKAR.
To
Bai MANJULABAI P. LAUD and
PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" in the issue of the 11th instant, under the above heading over the Signature of Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys, we are instructed by our client Dr. VISHNU SITARAM SUKTHANKAR to inform the public that the Agreement dated 1st May, 1922, referred to in the said Notice has been executed by our client under circumstances which entitle him to have the same rescinded and cancelled, and that under the circumstances the Deed of Revocation executed by him on 30th May, 1922, revoking him General Power of Attorney in favour of Bai Manjulabai and Pandurang S. Laud is a valid revocation of the said Power, and that our client repudiates all liability under the said Agreement dated 1st May, 1922, made between our client and Bai Manjulabai P. Laud.

Under the circumstances any person or persons, body politic, or corporation dealing with the said Bai Manjulabai and Pandurang S. Laud or either of them as the joint and several Attorneys of our client or as possessing any interest in the property of our client by virtue of the said Agreement dated 1st May 1922, will do so at his or its own risk.

SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Attorneys for Dr. Vishnu S. Sukthankar.
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C13675

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2704 of 1920.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 30th day of September, 1920.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. PRIER DE SAONE AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as Cotton Merchants and Commision Agents at Outram Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff's.

vs.

Messrs. JUTHABAI DERAJ, a firm carrying on business in partnership as Cotton Merchants at Babsa in Kathiawar ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 15,547-8-8 as per particulars annexed to the lpaint herein with interest on Rs. 13,859-13-4 and the costs of this suit.

Amended this 24th of September, 1921, as per Postponement Precipe dated 21st September, 1921.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Amended this 23rd of January, 1922, as per Postponement Precipe dated 12th January, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Amended this 16th of March, 1922, as per Postponement Precipe dated 9th March, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Amended this 20th of June, 1922, as per Postponement Precipe dated 2nd June, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this court on the 5th da yof September 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plantiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney any document in your possession or power containing evidance relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUNE MACLEOD Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of October, 1920.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

The 7th day of September, 1921.

Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13679

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5881.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAKMODIA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Munchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Gulamhusain Haji Hushan Noorani, and with the consent of the Bank concerned, Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the building standing thereon, situate on the West side of Pakmodia Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 1223, New No. 8337, Old Survey No. 1145 and New Survey No. 4468, and Municipal C Ward No. 7002, Street No. 138 and containing by admeasurement 99 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said Pakmodia Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Bhasker Manekji and on or towards the South by the house now or formerly of Khoja Meherali Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munchershaw B. Chothia and Co., at their office at Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT BANDRA HILL NEAR KHOJA SANATORIUM, BANDRA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Mr. Gulamhusein Hajee Hassam Noorani, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th July, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises.

LOT NO. 1—Will be sold with the consent of Messrs. Bhowanidas & Co. and Lot No. 2 will be sold with the consent of the Alliance Bank of India, Ltd.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 3,599 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less situate, lying and being at Bandra Hill in the Thana Zilla in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, and bearing Survey No. 197 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the vacant land, on the South by the property of Mr. Pundol and Government land on the West by the property of Mr. D'Souza and on the North by the Cane Road.

LOT NO. 2.

Sale at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 5,996 sugare yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less with the buildings, structures and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra Hill in the Thana Zilla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, being the upper and Eastern portion of the land bearing Non-agricultural Survey No. 197A. and Entry No. 2592 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor now agreed to be sold to Fathe Mahoked Sher Mahomed, on or towards the South by the property of Kurim Nanjee and on or towards the West by the land and premises hereby assigned to the purchaser and more particularly described in the Schedule above written.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Munchershaw B. Chothia & Co., Attorneys for the vendor at their office, No. 14 Hummum Street, Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIKH BOORAN CUMRUDIN STREET OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Gulamhusein Hajee Hassam Noorani sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 17th July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

LOT NO. 1—Will be sold with the consent of Mr. Haji Abdulreheman Haji Ahmed and Lot N will be sold with the consent of Messrs. Keshavlal Punjaram.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Shaikh Booran Cumrudin Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1158, and New No. 8324 Old Survey No. 2289, and New Survey No. 3744, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 75, and Street No. 46 and 47, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Booran Cumrudin Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house now and formerly of Chotibai Butchu and on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Mahomed Hassam.

LOT NO. 2.

SALE AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 308 square yards or thereabouts according to the conveyance of the 2nd May, 1882 and 390 square yards according to the Collector's Bill together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Shaikh Boorun Cumrudin Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1057-1058, and New No. 8238 and New Survey No. 1 & 2/3754 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 66 and Street No 34 & 8 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Boorun Cumrudin Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house now or formerly of Khatnabibi wife of Syed Hajee Rahimtoola bin Gulam Husein and on or towards the South by the house now or formerly of Mahomed Esmail Manshie and Shaikh Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munchershaw B. Chothia & Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their office 14, Hummum Street, Motilal Mansion, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 10 IRON DRUMS POTAS PERMANGNATE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned.

H. and C. 260, Bombay, made in Germany.—10 Iron Drums each containing 1 cwt. Potash Permagnate.

AUCTION SALE OF TRAWLS PARTS OF TRAWLS, OTTER BOARDS AND OTHER FISHING GEAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th July at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla by order of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, the following belonging to the steam trawler "William Carrick":—

Trawl Wire 3 3/4 ins., different parts of Trawls, 8 Otter Boards, Dan Anchors, Dan Lamp, Towing blocks and Seats, Bracket, Triangles, Bollard, Sheaves, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money may be required at the time of the sale; the balance being payable and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 12th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

18, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Palm", Dadar Main Road, Dadar, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, English solid mahogany sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, oil paintings and water colours, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, electric hall and table lamps, one phonograph with records and stand, fancy vases, parian and marble figures, blackwood open carved pier table and carved furniture, corner and centre cabinets, fancy ornaments, old China jars and vases, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, teapoys, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, easy chairs, card tables, hat stands, coir matting, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. A. Green, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned the following:—

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

4 cases Duplex lamp screw burners.
1 case Aluminium utensils.
2 parcels Optical goods.
2 parcels Optical goods.
2 cases Excelsior lamp pold without globe.
2 cases containing 100 gross No. 350 nickle purse locks with back plates.

On account and risk of Mr. Noormohamed Esmael Kerawalla:—
1 case spung brushes.

On account and risk of Messrs. Abdulhoosein Amerbhai:—
1 case containing rat traps, oil cans, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Suit No. 86 of 1921.
Alimahomed vs. Bai Sajan.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit:—1 blackwood cupboard, 1 teakwood cupboard, 1 marble top table, 1 iron safe with stand, one lot utensils, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, SUPARIBAG ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Rowji Sojpal and others, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to them by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of October, 1917, and expressed to be made between Fakir Mahomed Mahomed Hussein of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, and with the consent of Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver of the property in Suit No. 392, of 1921, Mahomed Jamal and others vs. Rehematbai and others, who joins in the sale, which, so far as he is concerned, will be on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers of the property from him, namely, Suleman Abdulla and Ahmed Abdulla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on the THURSDAY, the 27th day of July, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises, the under mentioned property.

All that piece of land, situate on the Suparibaug Road, being Plot No. 3 of the Lal Baug Estate, of the Trustees of the Improvement for the City of Bombay in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land contains a total area of 545 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the East by a Road 20 ft. in width, on the South by Plot No. 7 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Lingaya Sayyana on the West by Suparibaug Road and on the North by a Road, 40ft. in width and also the building erected on the said land and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2567, 2568, 2569 and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 544(4) and Street No. 7 C.

The sale will be subject to conditions, a copy of which can be had at the office of the Auctioneers at Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay, or from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VITHALWADI LANE OTHERWISE CALLED TELWADI.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hossein Haji Hassam Noorani and with the consent of the Bank of India Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Farzendari land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Vithalwadi Lane, otherwise called Telwadi in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-eight square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the property now or formerly of Gopal Govind, on or towards the West and the South by Vithalwadi Lane aforesaid and on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Bania Kashinath and partly by the property of the Farzendar and which said premises bear Municipal C Ward No. 1697 Street No. 26.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchorshaw B. Chothia and Co., Solicitors, to the Vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1922.

FOR PRACTICAL INFORMATION

On (1) Birth-Control, and (2) Prevention of Ven. Diseases, Read Prof. R. D. Karve's up-to-date books on the subjects.
Price Re. 1 each, postage extra.
Through your bookseller or directly from THE RIGHT AGENCY, Govardhan Mansions, New Bhatwadi, Bombay, No. 4.
B3948

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"THE CRISIS"
By WINSTON CHURCHILL

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists
CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
IN
MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC
ADDIE LEIGH
The Popular Musical Comedy Star
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"THE FIGHTING SHEPERDESS"

July 22nd "THE KID"
July 22nd "THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NICK WINTER
in
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
THE LAST 4 PARTS.

IMPERIAL
The last chance for the patrons to see the most powerful story of Romance for one week only.
THE RAJA BHARTRIHARI
In 7 Powerful Reels.
Produced by: NATIONAL FILM Co.
Directed & Photographed by: PATANKER
Written by: M. G. DAVE.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p m.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

WEST-END CINEMA
—A Charming Metro Production in 6 Reels
"Some Bride"
Starring the hilarious and vivacious Enchantress of the Screen
Viola Dana
and the handsome Hero of "The Diamond from the Skies" Serial fame
IRVING CUMMINGS.
The Universal International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy "The Chums" in the Programme.
To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Oburney Road)

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 12th July, 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] MRICHHAKATIK [Acts 7
Saturday 15th July, 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit] SWAYANWAR [Acts 5
Sunday 16th July, 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] SHAP SAMBERAMA [cts 5
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road at 8 to 11 A.M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S, T,) Daily.
Proprietor Gandharva Natak Mandalli.

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY
5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
ANN LITTLE
QUEEN OF SERIALS

IN
"THE BLUE FOX"
ARROW BEN WILSON PRODUCTION.
THE MOST DARING AND STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF THE YEAR
THRILLS MYSTERY
SURPRISES SUSPENSE.
TO-DAY
FIRST THREE EPISODES
I. A MESSAGE OF HATE
II. A MENACE FROM THE SKIES
III. A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER
PATHE PICTORIAL and
HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY
Globe Cinema
Taxis supplied upon request being made at Box office, prior to Performance.

PROVED !!!
Decidedly the best and most magnificent spectacle ever placed on the screen
RATNAVALI
OR
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
Adapted from the immortal story of Shri Harsha, the Poet King of Koshmir.
Produced by Star Films Ld.
DON'T WORRY! If you have missed to see it during the first week
HERE IS A CHANCE FOR YOU!
Visit any time during this second week.
Cinema Majestic
either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wednesday 12th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN
Saturday 15th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 16th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

THE "STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
A SUPERB "GERMAN" PICTURE
"The Mysteries of the Circus Barre"
A Most sensational screen story of circus life—Fine Artistic Feats
Beautiful German "Butterfly" Dances
Superb Staging—Settings—etc. etc.
Mind! It is GERMAN!
Miss it, and you will miss something splendid!
Times and Rates as usual.
NEXT WEEK!
Our Serial Sensation of the Season
"The Evil Eye"
A swift moving serial of countless surprises and something smart, besides !!!
Wait and Watch???
"STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES FLOUNCINGS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Port Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdul Sattar of Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

EX. S.S. "IJSELDIJK."

4 cases Flouncings.
Terms.—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIK ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET OTHERWISE CALLED DOCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira Amtoobai widow of Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and Ratanbai widow of the said Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira and daughter of Mulla Jafferji and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said Mortgagors as are dead under and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April 1908 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and also the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1915 and made between the said Adamalli Mulla Dawoodbhai and the said Bai Rattonbai of the one part and Kaderbhoy Mahomedaly of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 21st September 1916 and made between the said Kaderbhoy Mahomedaly of the first part the said Adamally Mulla Dawoodbhoy and Bai Ratonbai of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part. Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July 1922, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned valuable property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street otherwise called the Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 (one hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002, and New Survey No. 4382 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88-92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esoofally Samoodin and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1922.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL GAZETTE AND INVESTORS' GUIDE

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Established : 1920

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THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 7th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	13 00
August	12 85
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 56
Nov.	—
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 17
Feb.	—
Mar	11 97
April	—
May	11 86
June	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 7th

M. G. Bengal Good	8 68
" " Fully Good	9 05
" " Fine	9 45
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 35
" " " Fully Good	10 75
" " " Fine	11 15
M. G. Broach Good	11 25
" " Fully Good	11 65
" " Fine	12 05
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 55
" " Fully Good	8 95
" " Fine	9 35

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	68,000
" Imports	68,000
" Stock	932,000
Actual Weekly Sales	44,000
Water Twist	1/9
Printers cloth	43

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	22 48
" " " Oct.	22 45
" " " Dec.	22 25
" " " Jan.	21 97
" " " Mar.	21 83
Spot Cotton, at New York	22 75
" " at New Orleans	22 60
Futures at New Orleans July	22 27
" at New Orleans Oct.	21 97
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 5/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 10th.

Oct.	21 82
Dec	21 68
Futures at New York, Jan	21 37
Mar	21 26

Liverpool, July 10th.

July	12 87
Oct.	12 44
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	12 11
Mar.	11 96

London, July 10th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/10 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8 Unsettled

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 7th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	36
" " 2 months hence	36
Closing Tone of Silver :—China & India bought & sold.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rates p/c. since 15th July. 1923.	3 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 7th.

WHEAT.

Rosa Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug Sellers	51/3
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50/6
Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers	53

Tone :—Weak.

REAL BARGAIN

IN BEST

THERMOS

½ litre @ Rs. 3
¾ litre @ Rs. 4
1 litre @ Rs. 5

Available only for 2 weeks more during the Grand Monsoon Sale of

Sri Krishna Stores Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 7/8
Hongkong	£ 115
National	£ 44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	£ 18 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 22 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Sellers	£ 9 3/16
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Quoted	£ 18 3 4
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£ 19 1/4
Tone :—Poor demand,	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£ 63 1 6
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1, 2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 89 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/4
7% Indian Loan	£ 116 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	7 3/4
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	22
Tone :—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July, 11.

To-day a further drop of 63 points was reported from Home. In spite of the bearish advices the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July, August at Rs. 559/- and advanced till Rs. 561 1/2 on buying by a Bull operator. Later on the prices declined to Rs. 559 1/2 on selling by a prominent Japanese House. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 559 1/2. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 559/- and closed at Rs. 552 1/2 Fine M.G. Oamra July opened at Rs. 480/- and fluctuated within a range of three rupees remaining Rs. 482/- at 4 P. M. While Oamra September opened at Rs. 490 1/2 and went up till Rs. 493/- an Office buying the rate at 4 P. M. was Rs. 492/- F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 410/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady tone yesterday, and the inquiry from Japan Exporters and local spinners for nice lots Oamra descriptions was a fairly large one. About 10,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, July 11th

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt,		352 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July		405
Fine Oomra	July		478
" "	Sept.		487 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.		521 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 11th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	560
Fully Good Bengal	July	408
Fine Oomra's	July	480
" "	Sept.	490
Southerns	July/Augt.	530

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11th.

Description.	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	430	410	390	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	504	484	469	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	544	524	509	—	—	
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	529	509	494	—	—	
M. G. Broach	—	—	570	560	540	—
Southerns	—	—	—	540	530	520

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th July 1922.

Cotton	5814 Bales.
Wheat	2461 Cwts.
Linseed	10478 "
Rape, etc.	2478 "
Gingellyseed	337 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1093 "
Castorseed	1226 "
Rice	109012 "
Myrabollams	4 8 "
Cottonseed	1319 "
Mowraseed	146 "
Gram	1300 "
Juwar	272 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	1146 "
Coal	1268 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 8/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 7/8
Tea Demand	360
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	276
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 11th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 3 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	64 0 0	9 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	63 0 0	9 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 10 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 12 0	15 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	....
Teelseed Black	73 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	....
Mowraseed	7 12 0	8 0 0
Barley	44 0 0	....
CCastorseed	72 0 0	12 10 0
otton Seeds Ready	38 4 0	5 11 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug—Sept	9 14 0
Linseed May	15 12 0
Linseed Sept	16 2 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 11.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-15.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-14-3.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-0-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 94-1.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 94-2.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94-5.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 360.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 380.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 370.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 165.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179¼.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 348.
On London Gold ready sh. 92-10.
On London Silver ready d. 35-14.
On London Silver forward d. 35-12
Tone of silver Weak. India bought, China sold. Sellers 1/8 d. lower.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.44 1/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 56.30.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. Frcs. 23.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 58.60.
Italian Exchange Liras. 99.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 23.00.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/3.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

MILL STORES.

July 11.

The quotations are as under:—
Healds Rs. 2-5-0 no fluctuations and poor demand.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-3 market active.
Roller Cloth Rs. 10 small enquiry.
Roller skins Rs. 70 English.
Roller skins Rs. 40 Country.
Sozong flannel Rs. 5 Twill.
Card cans Rs. 5 Steel No life.
Slubbings Rs. 40 Unalterd.
Roving Rs. 32.
Conical pirns Rs. 7 Japanese.
Bandings Rs. 1-4-0 Oldham.
Fillets Rs. 1 Sykes.

CHEMICALS.

July 11.

The quotations:—
Salt Aniline Rs. 0-12-0.
Salt Antimony Re 1-1-0.
Salt Epsom Rs. 6-2-0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 5.
Soda Caustic Rs. 33.
Soda Washing Rs. 8-8-0.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 50.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 24-8-0 (U. A.).
Soda Sulphide Rs. 19 (Japan.)
Soda Silicate Rs. 12.
Soda Hydrosulphide Re 1-11-0.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 23.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 6-4-0.
Cloride Calcium Rs. 7.
Bleaching Rs. 25.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 36.
Dextrine Rs. 40 (Japan).
Farina Dutch Rs. 29.

COLOUR.

July 11th

Quotations:—

Alizarine 20%	95-100	per cwt		
	Rs.	A	P	
Congo-Red Rs. 2 to	2	8	0	per lb.
Magenta Crystals	9	10	0	"
Malachite Green	8	0	0	"
Metanil Yellow con.	3	0	0	"
Fast Red	7	8	0	"
Sulphur Black	1	12	0	"
Benzo Purpurine	3	4	0	"
Delta Purpurine	4	0	0	"

INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

The third Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon Mr. Mathradas Goculdas presiding. The report together which balance sheet was approved and adopted. It stated:—"The major portion of the Woolen and Worsted Machinery has been received and almost the whole of the Machinery received has been erected. The Mill Gearing has also been received and is in course of erection. Four Sets of Woollens will be ready to start next month. The Worsted Department is not expected to start probably for four or five months to come, as the Engineers' dispute in England has delayed the delivery of Cards." The retiring Directors were reappointed.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1415
" Contributary	125		"		370
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	121
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" as.	10	17/4
Chartered Bank	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	"	£ 17
Eastern	£.5	£.10	"	"	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		" "	15%	£ 28
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	??

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	119
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	605
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	89 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	55
Khulna					
Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhen	90	100	Feb Aug.	"	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	73
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	55

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	40 8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	..	..	6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	290
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	285
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1500
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-9-4	33/3

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2750
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	87/8 xd
Birla mills	100	100	Apl Sept	8	91/4
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1260
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1522,8
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1080 xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	78
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	894
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5080
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2440
Coorla	100	100	Jane-Dec.	35	265 xd
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	637/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1835
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1845
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	200	1260
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	8
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	30	550
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	157/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1390 xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	290	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	39	240
Gokak	100	100	"	30	238/12
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	230
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	52	727/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	485
Kastoorchand	500	500	Julp-Dec.	50	1050
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	629
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	18
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	3355
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5725
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	260
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	515 xd
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	880
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4850
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	330
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6950
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	922/8
New City	100	100	"	60	722
Paban	250	250	"	99	890
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1277 8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	955
Premier	100	100	May	"	170
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	280
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	305
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/7
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	362/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	20,000n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	930
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2860
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	102	1220
Swadeshi	500	500	Apl-Oct.	300	5170
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1175 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Ap.-Oct.	200	2515

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	49	840
Bombay. Electric Suppiy & Tramway	52	52	"	"	126/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	588

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	152	527/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	555
B. Burma N.I.	80	125	"	10	160 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	126	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			„Mar-Oct.as 6.		9 xd
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		237/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		"	12	99
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	21/4
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	53	660
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	58/12
Defd	20	20	Sept.	61/8	202/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	51/4
N. Def	400	400	"	"	172
Tata Oil,	100	100	"	"	58 10
Thacker &c.	98	98	June	"	120

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 11.

S.S. Falkenfels, Elbe, Hamburg.

DEPARTURE.

July 11.

S.S. C/ of Florence, Rheince, Karachi.

The following vessels began to land yesterday:—

Steamer Levanzo for Genoa.

Steamer Mandala for London.

S.S. Falkenfels:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Falkenfels, 3,852 tons, Captain H. Elbe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. C/ of Florence:—The City Line steamer C/ of Florence, 4,391 tons, Captain J. Rheind, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

July 11.

Steamer Mantua for London:—50 bales cotton, B. Vishnu; 500 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 25 cwt. sliced mangoes, C. K. Mehata; 25 cwt. fishmaws, H. E. A. Mahamed; 22 bales hides and skins, Pirmohamed and Co.; 10 bales skins, M. Laduk; 1¼ cwt. ivory, A. J. Calcuttawala; 100 bales hemp, M. B. Kaisha; 3 cwtll myrabollams, M. B. Kaisha; 4 cwt, woollen carpets, S. Hussainali; 2 bales woollen carpets, A. S. Yousioff.

Steamer Kaiser Hind for London:—1,999 cwt. myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

Steamer Moora for Liverpool:—20 bales cotton waste, P. H. Vasa; 25 bales cotton waste, B. Pursandas; 50 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.; 75 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.; 33 bales wool, G. Gumanmal.

Steamer ovenzo for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Steamer Ruth Keyser for Hamberg:—120 bales akand cotton, K. Firojshah.

Steamer Illingworth for Hull:—6,023 cwt. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Steamer Wallace for Avonmouth:—500 cwt. cardi seed, Strauss and Co.

Steamer Madala for Havre:—2,000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co.; 440 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

Steamer Vindelia for Glasgow:—267 cwt. stoves of empty H' hds. in shooks, Spencer and Co.; 149 cwt. head and hoops of empty H' hds., Spencer and Co.

Steamer Tokakomaru for Kobe:—1,600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Rambhagdas; Yakohama:—100 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, O. M. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Shamji Hemraj; Nagaski:—300 bales cotton, O. M. Kaisha.

Steamer Cicilia for Hongkong:—500 bales twist cotton, David Sassoon; 12 cwt. sharkfins, C. Nathu; 3½ cwt. ivory and tusks, A. J. Calcuttawala; 2 cwt. hippo teeth, A. J. Calcuttawala; Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Steamer Indus Maru from Osaka, Kobe, Moji, etc. Agents:—O. S. Kaisha:—1 case soap; 480 drums white zinc paint; 8 cases white zinc powder; 19 drums sodium sulphide; 10 cases scarlet sheeting; 1,802 bales cotton sheeting; 15 cases cotton sheeting; 318 bales—cotton shirting; 103 bales cotton yarn; 254 bales cotton drill; 25 cases cotton drill; 5 cases silk yarn; 25 cases cotton socks; 18 cases red cotton shirting; 22 cases glass bottles; 225 cases glass bangles; 30 cases glass beads; 64 cases glassware; 44 cases mirrors; 2 cases watch glass; 28 cases porcelainware; 9 cases umbrellas; 25 cases enamelledware; 114 cases safety matches; 13 cases toys; 4 cases bambooware; 30 cases refined camphor; 7 cases shell buttons; 3 cases cigars; 7 cases metalware; 668 bags sago flour; 142 bundles gums; 18 cases gums; 425 bags betelnuts; 10 bags white pepper; 40 bags coffee; 89 bags nutmegs; 2 cases cinnamon; 50 bags plumbago; 95 bags tea; and 7 bags cardamoms.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The affairs of this Company are going from bad to worse. The old shareholders are really poor people. They are from Konkan and Goa—Hindus and Goanese. Their money has been handled indifferently and ineffeciently. In many cases it is wasted. Here are some queries. Let the Directors answer directly and early.

(1) Was not the repair work on "Saint Tukaram" and "Francis Xavier" estimated at Rs. 40,000? Why was a lakh and fifty thousand paid for it?

(2) Through whom were the two mine sweepers purchased? Who had surveyed them? What was the Survey Report? Why are fancy prices paid for these tubs, when they could be had at a reasonable price from right quarters? What sum has been spent on repairs? Why are these tubs not working still?

(3) Is it true, that the sum of Rs. 7,000 being the costs in a law suit, which were ordered to be paid by the Directors themselves, has been met from the Co.'s Funds?

(4) Is it correct, that Dr. Viegas, the first President, and Sir Gokuldas Parekh the second President have resigned one after another?

The Company's affairs are really regrettable. There have been constant complaints against the secretary by some Directors, some employees and by the shareholders. Neither Dr. Viegas nor the Secretary was able to answer my various queries at the last annual general meeting. There are rowdies brought at these meetings to create noise and disturbance; and in the midst of this nuisance, the main issues are shelved, and the Directors try and rush through the Report! This procedure is most undesirable and discreditable. The moneys of the poor people are involved and their complaints in open meeting are bitter. Can the Directors evade these queries? I hope they will not.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

— PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF —

Eminent Men

ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE

FOR NEWSPAPER WORK

AT MODERATE CHARGES

FROM

The Bombay Chronicle Studio

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

1st meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana mud sports, 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting).

Municipal Standing Committee.

THURSDAY, July 13.

The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 14.

The native Share and Stock-brokers' Extraordinary meeting, Dalal Street, 12 noon.

SATURDAY, July 15.

Miss Gohar Jan's musical concert in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Balliwala Grand Threatre, 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 16.

Intercessory Masses in the churches and chapels of Bombay Bassein and Salsette in honour of Saint Anthony, for a favourable monsoon.

Mr. M. M. Gidwani's lecture on "Self-Government in Schools", at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road 5-30 p.m., Mr. K. Natarajan to preside.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals. H.	Arrivals. M.	Departures. H.	Departures. M.
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Khyber Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held on Sunday, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

CLERKS' UNION COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LD.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union Cooperative Credit Society, Ld., will be held on Sunday, (the 30th instant) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Sunday next (the 15th instant) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

The fourth ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Saturday next (the 15th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LD.

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Lahore, for the half year ended June 30th last, amounts to Rs. 5,07,345-8-1 and the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. income-tax free.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All volunteers on the Active List of the Bombay National Volunteers Corps are required to be present at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2 Dean Lane, Fort, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Cursandas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of June, 1922, was 1,008, of whom 466 were females and 542 were children and the daily average attendance of patients was 39.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Matunga Congress Committee passed a resolution at its meeting held on the 5th instant, denying the remarks appearing in the "Hind Mitra" regarding Mr. Kalyanji Kanjee Master, Hon. Joint Secretary of the above Committee, in connection with the Khadi Exhibition and assuring the public that Kalyanji Kanjee Master took part in the Khadi Exhibition with no other intention than doing national work honestly.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch classes, in First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene for males and females will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal School (opposite Dr. Sir Bhalchandra's House) on every Saturday for females (in Marathi) and on every Sunday for males (in English), commencing from Saturday the 15th instant and Sunday the 16th instant respectively.

Successful candidates will be awarded Association certificates. Classes are free to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the class Secretaries by attending on the above days, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

POONA BANDHU SAMAJ.

ADDRESS TO PRINCIPAL SHAH.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Poona Gujerati Bandh uSamaj which met on last Sunday under the presidentship of Prof. B. K. Thakor, Managing Committee for the next year was appointed. Prof. Shah, Principal of the New Poona College was elected to work as Chairman while Mr. G. B. Soparkar undertook to act as General Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee include Messrs. B. S. Patel, Prof. Audich (auditor) Prof. Thakor and Mr. G. Desai.

The Bandhu Samaj passed a resolution expressing its earnest desire to present Prof. Shah with an address congratulating him on his exemplary sacrifice for the cause of education and calling upon the Executive Committee to fix the date and to make necessary preparations.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

COPPER AND SILVER SMITHS.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION WITH DRAWN.

The Licensing Department of the Bombay Municipality having agreed to with-draw the complaint it had filed against one of the coppersmiths of Fanaswadi, the case was dismissed yesterday by the 2nd Presidency Magistrate. It will be remembered that the action of the Department in calling upon the copper and silversmiths of this and other neighbouring wadies to vacate the wadies, for alleged breach of the licensing regulations, was subjected to criticism in their journal. The changed attitude of the licensing authorities will be welcomed by the Twasta kasar community.

PATHAN TERRORISM IN THE SUBURBS.

Complaints of Pathan terrorism at Matunga and Mahim are being reported almost everyday to the Police. As a result of constant Pathan terrorism, people residing in the suburbs are panic-stricken during the night In the early hours of Monday last a gang of Pathans raided the house of a grain-dealer named Kerson Natha on the Cadell Road, Mahim. At first the Pathans threatened the occupants of the house with knives and looted some property. Immediately the inmates raised an alarm and the Pathans who were engaged in breaking open the safe bolted away.

It is reported that Kerson was asleep on the verandah when he was awakened by the barking of his dog. He at once got up and saw three Pathans standing near his bed. The Pathans adopted a bold attitude and demanded the keys of his safe and on their being told by Kerson that they were with his partner they searched his person. Soon after three other Pathans joined the party one of whom threatened Kerson with a large clasp knife which he had brought with him. The doors of the shop were then, forced open and two servants who were sleeping inside were beaten and a silver wait-chain removed from the person of one of them. The pathans, then, tried to break open the safe but succeeded only in breaking its handle. The two servants in the meantime managed to run into an adjoining house and then raised an alarm when the Pathans ran away.

BRAVE BOY SAVES A DROWNING LAD.

Linus Roberts, a tit of a boy, attending St. Peter's School, a son of Mr. Jacob Roberts, of De Monte Street, Bandra, was, on Friday last, seen bending over the parapet of a well, in the school compound, so temptingly full after the recent rains, intently watching a schoolmate in the well, swimming with all the ease and agility of a dolphin. As the swimmer was enjoying himself heartily the school-bell rang and forthwith he emerged from the well, hurriedly donned his clothes and marched off to the school. The urchin leaning against the parapet envied the grand recreation the swimmer had had. With the same kind of infantile intelligence which induces a child to put on his grandpapa's spectacles; Little Roberts at once pulled off his clothes and darted into the water. He was on the point of drowning when an alarm was raised which brought a strapping young fisher lad on the scene who bravely jumped into the well and rescued the poor little victim of a too logical mind.

KASHI VIDYAPITH.

The Kashi Vidyapith reopened after summer vacation on 1st July. Classes have begun regularly. Arrangements for the teaching of History, Politics and Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and English have been made. There are two boarding-houses for the accommodation of those who come from outside. No tuition or lodging fee is charged. The medium of instruction is Hindi. Complete prospectous can be had from the Registrar on application. Students seeking admission in the Vidyapith should apply at once.

LATE MR. BHARDA.

The Baj and Jasan ceremony on the anniversary of the late Mr. Bharda was held on Sunday last at the hall of the Anjuman Fire-Temple, when Dastur Minocherji Jamaspji officated. After the religious rites were over, the Dasturji was elected to the chair. The Chairman then spoke a few words of genuine appreciation of the services of the late Mr. Bharda, who was his "Guru." Then he called upon Mr. K. J. B. Wadia and Mr. Dadachanji to address the assembled audience, chiefly composed of the past and present pupils of the Bharda New High School. Mr. Khursetji Wadia spoke in very eloquent terms of Mr. Bharda who was an ideal man, a worthy model for young men to imitate and follow. He spoke at length on the various interesting aspects of the late Mr. Bharda's life. After a vote of thanks by Mr. H. D. Banaji to the chair, the meeting solemnly dispersed.

LATE MR. D. M. PARELKAR.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Dinker Mahadeo Parelkar, a well-known old gentleman of Parel village, expired at his residence on the 5th instant, of dropsy. He was born at Poona on the 3rd April, 1855, and entered the service of the G. I. P. Rly Company as clerk in 1877. He served there for over 46 years From a mere clerk he rose to the high position of the head of the Accounts Section in the Locomotove Department of the G. I. P. Railway, Parel, where he was respected by all officers and clerks. He was respected in Parel village by all the residents and everybody used to go to him for advice. He had taken great interest in the starting of the Parel Debating Club in 1893 and had given free use of his hall for holding its meetings. He was President of the Parel Village Cosmopolitan Cooperative Building Society, Ltd., which under his management has greatly flourished. Only a month before his death he gave a handsome present to the Kshatriya Union Club of his community for starting funds in the name of his deceased daughter and wife to help poor widows of his caste. In honour of his death the Loco. Office was entirely closed on the 5th July. He leaves behind him one son and two daughters.

KEIRO GIORGI & CO. AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

On the 6th instant, Keiro Giorgi and Co. (India's Necromancers and Illusionists) gave a magical performance in the St. Xavier's College Hall. There was a large attendance of students who enjoyed the show. Keiro and Giorgi adapted their tricks to the taste of their audience. Giorgi performed some of Cheralo's popular tricks such as card tricks, the comedy hat trick, the break-away box, the Chinese rings and the production of coloured handkerchiefs from a toy drum, and the jam pot trick amused the students very much. Keiro with special permission of Okito, the great Chinese magician, presented for the first time in Bombay the Chinese Tea Mystery and the Flower of the Gods. His spiritualistic manifestations, and sensational escape from the packing case in which he was nailed by the students after being handcuffed and roped, was appreciated by the audience. Bernadi (Keiro's chief assistant) performed Chefalo's famous glove trick which has bewildered the Bombay public at the Excelsior.

BOMBAY SEVA SADAN.

ITS WORK DURING THE YEAR.

The fourteenth anniversary celebration of the Bombay Seva Sadan Society came off on Tuesday evening at the Zaverbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, when the Hon. Sir Lalubhoy Asharam Shah, Acting Chief Justice, presided and Lady Shah distributed the prizes to successful students. There was a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. The proceedings of the evening commenced with the singing of a national song. There was a long and varied programme. Sir Lallubhoy Shah in the course of his lengthy speech reviewed the varied activities of the Seva Sadan Institute and thanked Miss B. Engineer, the Secretary of the Institute for her valuable services to it. He was greatly satisfied with the actual working of the Institute and expressed a hope that it would be fittingly helped by the public.

Miss B. E. Engineer, the Secretary of the Seva Sadan Society, at the outset read the fourth annual report of the society.

THE REPORT.

The report showed that high efficiency of work all round was maintained during the year. Among the chief donors were H. E. the Viceroy, N. M. Wadia Charities Trustees, Trustees of the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities, Trustees of Sir Ratan, J. Tata, Bai Jerbai N. Wadia, the Western India Turf Club, Mr. K. Casambhai, Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, Mrs. Hemabai J. K. Mehta, Seth Shantidas Askaram, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Messrs. Samaldas, Devidas and Laldas, and P. Kothare. Other donations also were received through the Hon'ble. the Chief Justice, Sir N. C. Macleod, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji and Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji. H. E. the Countess of Reading has also been pleased to become Hon. Patron of the Society.

The Social activities of the Sadan in the year included (a) visiting the poor in their own homes and giving necessary relief to women, especially those in confinement and inducing young girls to take up or learn some industry, instead of idling away their time at home, (b) feeding of poor and underfed school children and occasionally supplying them with clothes, shoes, umbrellas and caps.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Marathi Home Classes:—These classes are held at Sandhurst Road for Marathi speaking ladies and are primarily meant for grown up married women who cannot attend ordinary school on account of social barriers and other difficulties. The number on the roll is 67. The average monthly expenditure was Rs. 230 and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 26. The hours of instruction are specially chosen to suit their convenience and they meet from 12-45 to 3-45 p.m. There are ten classes, 4 Marathi and 6 English. Besides Marathi and English instructions in Gita, Cutting and Sewing, Singing, Drawing, Elementary Arithmetic, History and Geography are given. There is also a debating class held once a week.

Marathi normal classes were also started in 1914 with the object of training up women for the teachers' profession and to raise the status of women teachers in general. Out of 126 pupils that are studying 48 are already working as teachers in the local Municipal schools, 2 in Mission Schools and 2 in private schools.

The great handicap in the way of further development of educational work is the want of a building and it is estimated that Rs. 45,000 are required for the same. The Sadan appeals to the generous public for help in this direction.

In the Seva Sadan Home are received and maintained destitute women and children who have no homes. They are educated and trained up in some crafts which would be useful to them in after life. The number of inmates has to be restricted to thirty on account of the very limited accommodation that is available.

Three scholarships have been awarded to students prosecuting higher university education. In addition to this Hindu and Parsi Ashrams are maintained.

Then Dr. J. J. Modi spoke a few words on the life of the late Mr. Malabari, the founder of the Seva Sadan.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

After the distribution of prizes by Lady Shah Sir Lallubhoy Shah, in the course of his speech said that their first duty was to commemorate the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. Behramji Malabari who had founded the Seva Sadan Society. It was due to his tireless efforts and his great position in society that the Seva Sadan had attained its present position. The institution had a great future ahead of it. He was glad to be able to tell them from what little he had seen of the educational activities of the Institute that the spirit of Mr. Behramji Malabari permeated its Secretary, Miss Engineer, and its staff. It was the great fortune of the Institute to have obtained the services of so great and devoted a Secretary as Miss Engineer. It was a pleasure to know that the Institute was working on sound lines undertaking a variety of activities in various directions. He thought that the first and the most important part of the activities of the Seva Sadan Society was the Marathi Training College. It had been a matter of surprise to him that for many years there had been two such colleges only for women. The Municipality was closely associated with these institutions and there would be greater and greater need felt for them in the whole of the Presidency.

As regards the protection the Society gave to the orphans and unprotected boys and girls who were brought there, it was a work of great benevolence. The difficulty that this Society felt was in regard to funds and he hoped that the energetic workers of the Society and others who took interest in it would help it in erecting a building for it.

Concluding, he wished the Institute great success and hoped that under the presidentship of Mrs. Ranade and the Secretaryship of Miss Engineer the future of the Society would be fairly secure. They should help the Institute in the best manner they could. (Applause.)

After Sir Lallubhoy and Lady Shah had been garlanded, the function of the evening came to a successful close.

SCAVENGERS' BUDGETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Shirras has published several family budgets, but he has put forth only one of them against my figures. I shall proceed to deal with the difference.

Mr. Shirras' family consists of an adult male, female and 17 children under 14. Mine consists of an adult male, female and 2 children under 14. I believe statisticians assume that a normal family in a non-decaying nation consists of father, mother, one son or daughter above 14, and two children under 14. The very fact that the arithmetical average of Scavengers' children according to Mr. Shirras is only 1.7, indicates heavy infant mortality among the scavengers due to insufficient nourishment of mother or child or both. I assume that their chawls are sanitary as they are provided by the Municipality.

Mr. Shirras' typical budget provides an expenditure of Rs. 39-4 against mine of Rs. 55-4; but the typical budget includes liquor and bhang (Rs. 2-8), interest (Rs. 2-8), remittances (Rs. 1-8), travelling (Re. 1) and amusements (As. 12) making a total of Rs. 8-4 for items which are excluded from my budget. If we eliminate these items the typical budget allows Rs. 31 against mine of Rs. 55-4 for the remaining items. This difference of Rs. 24-4 is chiefly made up under the heading of food (Rs. 18), firewood (Rs. 3-12), and blankets (Rs. 1-12), under food it is distributed under cereals, fish, milk and vegetables. I shall deal with each seriatim.

There is a difference of Rs. 9-6 under cereals as the respective cost is Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 10-2. Mr. Shirras allowed *at first* 20 pylees against my 35 pylees of rice; but later he reduced it to 16 pylees while keeping the cost at the same figure. He plays ducks and drakes with his own figures without scruples of conscience. In the observations of his first communication he wrote as follows:—"Mr. Baptista has taken about 35 pylees. Seven pylees per head or about 21 pylees per family has hitherto been taken in such inquiries. Mr. Jack in his 'Economic life of a Bengal District' says that an adult male will starve if his daily allowance falls below half a seer (Bengal). This comes to less than six pylees per month. Therefore the Labour office figure of 20 pylees leaves the scavenger quite sufficient to live on."

In the observations of his second communication he wrote as follows:—"Mr. Baptista has taken about 35 pylees. Mr. Jack in his 'Economic life of a Bengal District' says that an adult male will starve if his daily allowance falls below half a seer (Bengal). This comes to about 5.7 pylees per month. Therefore the Labour office figure of 16 pylees leaves the scavenger with just sufficient to live on. This excludes refreshments which are purchased in the course of their work for which an expenditure of Rs. 2 is shown in the typical budget."

This variation has an edifying history about it. On the 26th of June I met Mr. Horridge of the Labour office, who informed me that the Scavengers' budgets were sent to me on the 10th of May, but being told that I had not got them, he promised to send a second copy. Subsequently on making a search I found them. Mr. V. Shirras was not aware of it when he sent me the second set. This is how I got the two sets. As a matter of fact I did not open the second pocket till after I had submitted my observations to the Municipal Secretary. In sending the second set to me Mr. Shirras wrote:—"One or two figures have been very slightly altered since the 10th of May." One of the *very slightly altered* figure is a change from 20 pylees to 16 pylees. "The 7 pylees hitherto taken is eliminated, refreshments introduced and a very unpardonable use is made of Mr. Jack's statement by isolating it from its content. Thereby Mr. Shirras misleads the reader and grossly misrepresents Mr. Jack as the reader will perceive from the passages I quote below.

Mr. Jack writes:—"In classification, four standards were adopted: 'comfort' which implied a condition in which the material necessities of life could be fully satisfied; 'indigence' which implied a condition in which the family had just sufficient to keep itself alive and no more; and two classes intermediate between these extrems. . . . The officers were expressly told that 'where they find an agricultural family well-fed, well-housed and well-clothed, this is comfort; the material necessities are fully satisfied; where they find the family thin, ill-developed, their garments old and worn, their huts ill-thatched and tumbled down, this is starvation." (p. 73).

It is this fourth indigent class on the brink of starvation or "struggling in the grip of want" in the words of Mr. Jack who eat half a seer not from choice but from cruel necessity, whom Mr. Shirras has selected at the standard for scavengers in the matter of the consumption of cereals! Mr. Jack writes:—"The cost of rice for 'comfort' is reckoned upon a consumption of one maund (82 lbs.) of unhusked rice per head per month. . . . This is really more than the average individual will consume. The Famine Commission, in considering the daily subsistence, took three-quarters of a seer (1¼ lb. per head of husked rice as the amount required to keep a family of the cultivating classes physically fit. One maund of unhusked rice is equivalent to 27½ seers of husked rice . . . . . and is therefore about 20 per cent. more than the standard which the Famine Commission adopted, "(p. 61). So far as the indigent are concerned Mr. Jack says:—"In the important matter of the consumption of rice the scale which was adopted assumed that an indigent family eats only half as much as a prosperous family. An adult male *will starve* if his allowance of *rice falls below half a seer*. It was found after careful examination and enquiry that the food-scale in this standard really provides sufficient margin *to prevent starvation*, more especially when it is remembered that the poorest *can catch fish as easily* as the comfortable . . . . but they will not be underfed; that is to say, although they will not receive sufficient nourishment to maintain their bodies at the greatest strength of which they are capable, yet the nourishment will be sufficient to enable them to continue at work, and to perform their ordinary duties." (p. 65—5.) But the time-table of the ordinary duties of the Bengali cultivator "shows three months' hard work, and nine months' idleness." (p. 39). The Bombay Scavenger has to work throughout the year in insanitary localities and gullies and can catch no fish to supplement rice. It therefore seems quite reasonable to adopt at least Mr. Jack's scale of 27½ seers per head. For a family of four this would be 27½ by 3½—96 seers. According to the coefficients adopted by Lusk, and also by the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission the percentage would be 1.00 for adult man 0.83 for adult woman, and 0.83 for boys or girls between 10 to 14—3.49 times the allowance for an adult man. This would make over 36 pylees at 5.7 pylees for 15 seers. This is a remarkable confirmation of my 35 pylees. As I have taken 27½ seers per adult man per mensem. Mr. Shirras' 16 pylees being less than half of 36 pylees, the allowance per adult man would be less than half a seer per day. An adult male will therefore starve on this scale of food according to Mr. Jack himself. This is Mr. Shirras' scale for the Scavengers Tom Hood never told a plainer truth than when he penned: "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity." Mr. Shirras' milk of kindness overflows when he allows five annas per family per mensem for milk against mine of two rupees per mensem. I do not believe any Councillor will allow less than an anna per diem for milk for a family in the city of Bombay. Under these two items I have made good the excess of Rs. 11. I shall reserve the other items for my next letters.—Yours etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

July 11.

NEW SHARE BAZAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. A. C. Neldon in your to-day's issue writing about the New Share Bazar remarks "the promoters in their innocence have to realise the disservice they have done to the city by this step, which is bound to increase the evils of gambling and bring disaster to many homes." Can he say that the old Bazar has not given impetus to the evils of gambling and speculation?

The speculative element has crept in the old bazar to such an enormous extent that it has brought to its threshold through the medium of its devotees—brokers—attorneys, vakils, doctors, officewallas and all those that want to hoard money with the least trouble and without any investment. A majority of these people have very little or no knowledge as to the actual position of the mills in which they speculate.

A regular visitor of the old bazar knows how many old faces disappear and new ones come on the scene every year. In fact, it is not the opening of the New Bazars that will develop evil but the evil is already in existence at the old bazar which will now be divided. It is absurd to propose, therefore that the New Share Bazar be closed but the very root of evil which is found in the working of the old bazar should be removed and the autocratic methods of the Directors of that bazar be condemned.

Is it not ridiculous to say that though the old bazar is not conducted on proper lines, though all possible efforts to bring the two parties to a compromise have failed, though a great many have been dissatisfied with the working of the old bazar, a New Share Bazar should not be opened?—Yours etc.

M. K. DESAI.

July, 11.

BOOKMAKER SUES OWNER OF RACE HORSES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At the High Court to-day Justice Buckland delivered judgment in a suit brought by Messrs. Leicester and Co., against Mr. S. P. Mullick. The plaintiff was a member of a firm for carrying on business as turf accountants otherwise known as bookmakers which consisted of gambling on horse racing. The defendant was an owner of the race horses and settled on the horse racing. On the 20th October 1920 the defendant owed the plaintiff Rs. 8,500 which he had lost to the latter at Barrackpore races. He did not pay and the matter was reported to the Secretary, Barrackpore races, who informed the defendant that if he did not pay in a week the matter would be reported to the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. As the defendant failed to pay, the matter was reported to the Royal Calcutta Turf Club.

On the 6th December, the defendant received a letter from the Secretary, R. C. Turf Club, stating that he owed Rs. 45,200 to various bookmakers and informing him that if the whole amount was not paid by the 22nd February next he would be posted as a defaulter and would not be allowed to bet or enter the enclosure.

On the 20th December, the defendant went to Albert Club where the business of bookmakers was carried on and there he met the plaintiff and the other bookmakers to whom he owed money. He executed hundis for the various amounts he owed, among them, one for Rs. 8,500 to the plaintiff. He also gave a letter to the plaintiff saying that in consideration of the plaintiff withdrawing his name from the R. C. Turf Club defaulter list, he agreed to pay the plaintiff Rs. 8,500. Subsequently the defendant's name was withdrawn from the defaulters' list of the Turf Club, but he did not pay the plaintiff the amount due on hundi. The defence was that it was an abeting transaction and that a suit did not lie.

His Lordship held that there was nothing to show that the consideration in hundi was for loss in bets. The consideration was plaintiff's promise to withdraw defendant's name from the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and prevent the latter from being posted as a defaulter. His Lordship further held that there was nothing illegal in the agreement which the plaintiff made nor was there anything in law to prevent him suing on it. Not only were bets on horse racing permitted but the legislature had sanctioned the setting aside by stewards of an enclosure where betting could take place on days that races were held. His Lordship was not prepared to hold that a person who had a business which was recognised by law could not sue to recover claims which were otherwise irrecoverable. His Lordship held that the suit was maintainable and gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,500 with costs.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (8) BEAT G. I. P. (0).

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground when the Bombay Gymkhana met the G. I. P. The play that resulted was an extremely one-sided affair. The teams were evidently ill-matched and a contest of skill between two such teams the one very strong and the other corresponding by weak could only result in one way—the utter defeat of the weaker combination. The result of the day did in no way belie this conclusion for at close of play, the Bombay Gymkhana emerged completely victorious from the play, their forwards knocking up a total of eight goals without allowing the G. I. P. to make a single response in return. However, as this was a foregone conclusion nobody was seriously disappointed.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. It was bright weather again and once more the galleries were thronged with a crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The G. I. P. made a good beginning, in fact rushing up with the ball to their opponents' goal-mouth. Off the first kick. But this however proved a false start and the Gymkhana responded with a series of rushes into their enemies' territory. Their forwards played with good combination and within the first fifteen minutes the first goal was scored. The Gymkhana secured two corners also but this proved abortive as the G. I. P. backs cleared in time. The closing half of the first moiety saw the Gymkhana attacking time and again and as a result they increased their lead by yet another goal.

If the G. I. P. played fairly well during the first half they collapsed absolutely in the second. Their defence was nowhere before the supple forwards of the Gymkhana who carried out their evolutions with surprising rapidity and ease. Consequently, the second half witnessed a series of goal being secured by the Gymkhana. No less than six goals were secured by the redoubtable forwards of the Gymkhana.

The G. I. P. goal-keeper proved the only really capable of his side. He tried his best to avert disasters, but the odds were too much against him and he had to succumb. The Gymkhana team excelled in every department of the game. Their backs no less than their forwards played remarkably well. The score at the close of the game stood.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 8 goals.
G. I. P. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal—A. G. Pearson; Backs—M. O. Evans and G. E. Terry; Halves—H. Millen, W. A. Lowry and P. Bradley; Forwards—G. T. Gillespie, C. Etherington, A. Stedman, Sparshot, Callaghan.

G. I. P. Railway:—Goal—Mayer; Backs—Holiday and Sawyers; Halves—Shinkfield, Thomson and Anderson; Forwards—Mitchell, Ambury, Lowthor, Hyde and Stewart.

Reference.—Capt. J. M. Mathews.
Referee.—Mr. Irwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bengal United vs. Y. M. C. A.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PATTERSON BEAT LYCETT.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 10.

In the final of the men's singles of the Worlds Lawn Tennis Tournament at Wimbledon Patterson beat Lycett 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

LONDON, July 11.

The weather at Wimbledon was moderate, though it was the first day on which there was no rain. In the Men's Singles finals Lycett opened with a double fault, but afterwards he gave beautiful cross court drives to Patterson's backhand strokes. In the middle of the second set, however, he fell away and the Australian, serving with his usual power and using a most effective chop-stroke, was easily superior.

In the third round of mixed doubles O'Hara Wood and Mlle. Menglen beat the Americans Mathey and Mrs. Mallory 6—2, 6—4. The winners were generally steadier and the Americans did not combine well.

HYDERABAD "HINDOO" OFFICE SEARCHED.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 11.

The "Hindoo" office was searched for the second time by the Hyderabad police under two warrnts for a procribed book of national songs in Sindhi, printed at the "Hindoo" press and manuscript copy of a letter written by one Mr. Dharamdas of Nawabshah district against whom police have filed a defamation case. None of the two documents wanted could be found.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 12, 1922.

MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

The modifications proposed by the Select Committee of the local Legislative Council in the present Bombay Municipal Act will not, we regret to observe, improve the existing constitution of the Municipal Corporation beyond merely increasing the number of members of that body and widening a little the basis of the franchise. Out of a total population of over a million, less than a tenth are proposed to be enfranchised and even among this small number, the women will be debarred from standing as candidates for election. The Select Committee has done a grievous injustice to the women of Bombay by neglecting to modify the Act so as to enable members of the fair sex to stand as candidates for election. It is to be earnestly hoped that when the Bill comes up again before the Council for final consideration, an enabling provision in the interests of women voters will be embodied in the Bill. If, however, the Council is shortsighted and undemocratic enough to refuse to do justice to the fair sex, it should reserve at least 10 seats in the Corporation for women.

In the amended bill provision is made for 15 councillors to be nominated by Government. There is absolutely no warrant for such a provision. The Corporation ought to be a wholly elected and popular body. Now that every citizen paying Rs. 10 as monthly rent is proposed to be enfranchised, all communities and "interests," save the poorest, will surely be in a position to be represented in the Corporation. If any community by reason of its extreme poverty or any class of citizens for one reason or other, fail to secure adequate representation, it should be left to the elected members of the Corporation, rather than to Government, to nominate representatives of such communities or classes. For *Urbs prima in Indis* to be still making the fetish of official nomination would make it a laughing stock of the world. Mr. Dumasia in his minute has well exposed the preposterousness of the provision for nomination at the hands of Government. If it is feared that certain minorities will be unable to secure adequate or even bare representation let the power of nomination rest in the hands of the elected members of the Corporation and not of the Government. There is, so far as we know, no provision for nomination by Government in the constitution of the municipalities in England. It is only in India that a fetish is made of such nomination and every encouragement for the worship of such a fetish is given by officialdom which is always propagating the idea that the voters are not independent enough to choose the right councillors. But whatever the circumstances anywhere else, there is absolutely no excuse for still further saddling the Corporation of this city with a set of "City Fathers" who have not been elected by the free choice of the voters and who cannot bring to bear on the discharge of their duty the same measure of responsibility as the regularly elected members. The provision for nomination by Government must, therefore, be annulled and, in place of the latter, the Corporation should be empowered to nominate 15 councillors from among communities and classes which have failed to secure representation.

Again, the Select Committee makes a provision for the election of five councillors by certain capitalist associations such as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Bombay Millowners' Association. It speaks volumes for the sense of fairness and democratic instinct of the Select Committee that while they are careful to reserve seats for the employers' organisations, they fail to provide for representation of the working classes. In our opinion no special representation of any of the bodies named above is wanted in the Corporation. The members of these bodies, if they are worthy of being entrusted with municipal administration, will stand an equal chance with others of "less status" in being elected. There is no need of any special machinery for their election. We would suggest that the power of appointing these five councillors as well as the fifteen proposed to be nominated by Government, should be reserved by the Corporation for itself. There will be communities like the "Depressed" classes, the vast popuation of factory workers, the thousands of transport workers employed in the railways and docks, tramway and the no less numerous population of office peons and the like who will find it difficult to secure adequate or even bare representation in the Corporation. They would certainly have secured such representation if adult franchise had existed. The Corporation should be empowered to co-opt representatives of these classes should the latter fail to be properly represented. As we have already stated, the Corporation should co-opt at least ten women councillors, in the absence of any provision being made for their direct election. There will be 14 other seats, left to be filled in, which the Corporation itself should be empowered to fill in, and this it should do by nominating representatives of the communities and classes mentioned above, (after consulting their respective organisations) which have failed to be properly represented. Only in this way can the constitution of the Corporation be rendered truly democratic. Will the Council have the courage to tackle the task in the right spirit?

CO-OPERATION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The most serious defect of the co-operative movement, as it has developed under the patronage of Government in this country, is that those responsible for its control have treated co-operation as if it were a branch of the administration which can be governed by set rules and regulations. Sir Edward Maclagan's Committee on Co-operation, many of whose recommendations were otherwise admirable, attempted to codify these rules and regulations, particularly in the sphere of higher finance. Now finance is peculiarly unamenable to regulation by rigid formulae dependent as it is on various unknown factors and on the confidence which those who direct banking institutions inspire in the public mind. But a centralized system of administration must needs prescribe rules in order that its authority may be felt, although when these rules are broken or neglected, a crisis inevitably follows. And then our all-wise Government will appoint a committee of inquiry, themselves exempt from criticism because their wooden, inelastic rules were there. This is what actually happened in the Central Provinces as may be seen from an article in the last issue of the "Bombay Cooperative Quarterly," which reviews the recommendation of a committee of inquiry appointed by the Local Government in the Central Provinces and Berar.

The cooperative financial structure in the Central Provinces was on the verge of a collapse at the close of the year 1920. Following the recommendations of the Committee on Cooperation and in some respects even going beyond it, the Provincial Bank in the Central Provinces had been converted into a banking federation consisting only of central banks as shareholders and controlled by representatives of such banks. Persons with banking experience, possessing knowledge of the money market or acquainted with banking principles, were not recruited for the service of the Bank. Instead, the directors were to be guided by a set of rules based on the report of an inquiry held in 1915. The most important of these rules was that a provincial bank must maintain all the year round fluid resources equal to a fixed proportion of the liabilities to deposits maturing during a year. The Registrar and the Local Government were to watch if this fluid resource continued to be maintained. Unfortunately, with the registration of a large number of new societies the demands of the central banks in the Central Provinces rose considerably in 1920, and as ill-luck would have it, the agricultural season proved a failure and the flow of repayments dried up. The result was that the resources of the Provincial Bank were subjected to a severe strain and were depleted at the close of the year. But the process of depletion was a slow and gradual one, and should have been detected and checked by the Local Government if they were alert. That, however, does not matter, for when Government themselves are judges they can easily exculpate themselves. So, while all unprejudiced observers would condemn a system which attempts to regulate banking by rules and then fails to exercise its function of seeing whether the rules are observed, the Registrar and his colleagues on this Committee of Inquiry propose to perpetuate the system.

They hold the Provincial Bank as wholly responsible for the crisis. This crisis was bound to ensue in the absence from the directorate of men with banking knowledge and experience, and because of an undue dependence on fixed standards of fluid resource rather than on business acumen and touch with the money market. And the Committee are quite logical in their conclusions. The Bank has failed to adhere to certain rules and so it must be scrapped. The controlling federation has identified itself too closely with the policy of the Bank to be permitted to continue. Co-operators are thus unfit to run their own banks, and must look up to that benevolent philanthropic institution, the Imperial Bank of India, for financial assistance and for financial wisdom! Their business must be regulated according to the requirements of this outside body, and the energetic Agents of its branches will include the supervision and guidance of local central banks among their numerous functions. But lest dictates of the Imperial Bank be not observed, and its finances jeopardized, Government will invest the Registrar with wider powers of control and grant him ampler opportunities for interference than he now possesses. Co-operators (in India) cannot be trusted to run their own banks much less can they be trusted to maintain federal control and treat their institutions as self-governing bodies. That, in brief, is the trend of the recommendations of this precious Committee and the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" does well to expose their pretentiousness and folly and to condemn the report as retrograde and reactionary.

JUSTICE VINDICATED.

We publish elsewhere the text of the judgment delivered by the acting Chief Justice, Sir Lallubhai Shah, on the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad who disagreed with the verdict of the jury declaring Maulana Hasrat Mohani not guilty of the charge of abetting waging of war against the King. The Acting Chief Justice has agreed with the verdict of the jury and found that Maulana Hasrat Mohani's speech does not constitute such an incitement to action as to bring the case within the meaning of section 121 I. P. C. The judgment of Sir Lallubhai Shah, with which we shall deal at length on a later occasion, brief though it is, is a masterpiece of interpretation of law and of public speeches and fully vindicates the position of the High Court as the palladium of Justice. In these days, Non-Cooperators are prosecuted on all sorts of charges, do not defend themselves and are sent to jail—with the result that there is a general impression in the public mind that in political cases it is futile to expect justice in the Courts. This impression the judgment of the High Court will go a long way to remove and we trust it will also have a salutary effect on the Executive and their legal advisers, who sanction political prosecutions. The importance of the High Court judgment may be realised from the fact that the penalty under section 121 is death or transportation for life.

Notes of the Day

Nemesis.

The latest cables, pointing to the imminent bankruptcy of Germany, show that the inevitable has happened. The victors in the late war sought to extract the last penny from Germany by way of reparations. Economists and bankers who had foresight enough warned the "statesmen", who have been playing fast and loose with the destiny of Europe, of the folly of their ways. But French politicians, intoxicated with the glory of victory and the desire for revenge, remained adamant and Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues dared not openly oppose France's unreasonable reparation demands because they were anxious to retain French support for furthering their own pet schemes of imperialistic aggrandisement. And the result is seen in the critical situation in Central Europe as reflected by the collapse of the German mark which is now worth less than a tenth of a penny instead of a shilling as normally. France has at last awakened to the fact that she has almost killed the goose that lays the golden eggs. For, we are told, in French circles there is now no outcry for punitive measures. But if the situation is to be saved, the Allies must not only immediately consent to Herr Fischer's and Herr Schroeder's request for a moratorium to enable the German cash payments to be spread over a longer period, but to reconsider the whole question of reparation.

"Arise and Go."

According to a special cable to the "Times of India", the Palestine Arab Delegation now in London has been instructed to return to Palestine after informing the British Government and the League of Nations that the Arabs reject the mandate. The Arabs form a a majority in Palestine and if the basic principle of the mandate theory is honestly to be accepted, namely, that the wishes of the people must be consulted, Britain must refuse the mandate. But it is futile to expect the present British Government to be guided by consideration of what is morally right and justifiable. The only considerations which can appeal to them are the self-regarding ones. It is a warning of this kind which the special correspondent of the London "Times" in India sounds. His generally favourable description of British policy in the past is hardly correct, but the definite conclusion to which he arrives is one with which every well-wisher of England must agree. He asks Britain, in effect, to wash her hands of Irak, Arabia and Palestine and let the Arabs and Turks settle their differences. It is along lines such as this that a permanent and happy solution of the Turkish question can be secured. The earlier Britain realises the wisdom of doing this and of compelling Greece to follow her example, the better for her and her protege.

Manufacture of Kirpan—No Crime.

We publish elsewhere the text of an important judgment delivered by the Sessions Judge of Ambala, in which he has set aside the conviction of a Sikh under the Arms Act for the manufacture of "Kirpans." The wearing "Kirpans", which is enjoined on all Sikhs as a sacred duty, is a privilege which has been fully conceded to them since the last War and the Arms Rules have accordingly been modified, within the Punjab, excluding "Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs" from the operations of the Arms Act. But the authorities in the Punjab, anxious to take away with the left hand what has been conceded with the right, have been attempting to restrict the interpretation of the rules, by penalising possession of "Kirpans" of more than a notified length and prohibition of the manufacture of "Kirpans". Even a novice in law would have shown to the authorities that where possession of a certain article is no crime and where the State has not reserved to itself the right of manufacturing that article, the manufacture of the article by a person entitled to unrestricted possession of the article can never be a crime. But the Punjab officials, abetted by their sympathisers in the legal and judicial world, have been stretching the law to suit their own caprices and more than one innocent Sikh victim has been clapped into jail to satisfy the wounded prestige of the local bureaucracy. The judgment of the Sessions Judge of Ambala will, therefore, come as a rude shock to the latter. We wonder if the Punjab Government will appeal against the acquittal and try to get a certificate from the High Court for the correctness of the official interpretation of the Arms Rules. However that be, there is no doubt that the Government have been placed on the horns of a dilemma by the Ambala judgment. If the judgment is left unassailed, the conviction of Sardar Kharak Singh, President of the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, who is undergoing imprisonment in Dera Ghazi Khan jail for an identical offence, cannot stand.

Reprehensible.

The manner in which some of the members of the Corporation treat Dr. Viegas and his many useful suggestions is most reprehensible. He is one of the few seriously-minded and useful members of the Corporation among many place-hunters, durbaris and Government nominees. If these gentlemen think that the Corporation Hall is a place of amusement, to while away an hour or so which hangs heavily on them, they are mistaken. Dr. Viegas, in spite of his idiosyncracies, is one of the most painstaking members of the Corporation and is always watchful of the interests of the rate-payer. But some of the members think that it is a special province of theirs, to interrupt Dr. Viegas, while he is on his legs, with silly interjections, simply because they themselves are unable to make a sensible and informing speech. It was this state of things that compelled the President on Monday to rebuke these members by asking them to raise their points of objections by standing up and not shouting them across the table. There must be a limit to such things even in the present Corporation. As for Dr. Viegas, he might be in a minorty now, but all independent-minded men have to be in a minority, in a place which is the special preserve of reactionary capitalist and landlord interests, or professional placemen.

TOWARDS A NEW THEATRE.

(By HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAY.)

I

The Theatre is one of the most essential institutions in the artistic life of a nation. It is also a very useful and powerful medium for transmission into the people, of new ideas in a more effective form than even the best platform. It is, perhaps, capable of bringing about social-reformation in a comparatively shorter time than most social reformers achieve in a whole life-time. But, of course, by "The Theatre" we mean to signify something that does not exist in India. Most of the professional theatrical companies in our own time are usually composed of uncultured, uneducated men and women to whom it means nothing more than a mere workhouse where they work for their daily wages. Acting, to them, is anything but an art. It is only a dead mechanical process of earning a livelihood, and the manager, not seldom a fat lazy fellow and an avowed antagonist to ideals of any other sort than of "making money", is a capitalist who exploits them, the actors, for his own individual benefit. The desire to influence the public in an artistic manner and to carry on a propaganda towards their cultured progress is entirely foreign to his nature. In fact it escapes him completely, because of the utter lack in him of the sense of an ideal, and the public that fills his pockets for him are just as poor in their desire for an Ideal as he is. They show, by their extreme loyalty to his bad productions a deplorable lack of the sense for beauty and art. Whether the demands of the public have become depraved through a slow dull anarchy of the Theatrical Producer's coarse supply, or whether the latter's supply lost in its artistic value on account of the former's incredibly vulgar demands is a question one finds difficult to discuss here. Be that as it may, the fact remains that both the Theatre and the theatre-goers of the past fifty years or more, have shown a stupendous degeneracy of taste which makes a national demand for a new Theatre all the more urgent.

The bane of Tradition.

To begin with we must carefully and strenously strive to rescue whatever little of art we may still have left to us from such hands as are likely to prostitute it in merciless barter for filthy lucre merely. We have first got to get our old-fashioned Indian public used to a correct perspective of things. What is wrong with us is that we are possessed too much by dead forms of old traditions whose spirit we have entirely forgotten. We have a pathetic way of clinging to lifeless customs that, perhaps mattered once, but have ceased really to matter now. The present day Theatre is hampered, too much, by these customs and traditions. It has to be rid of them before we can hope to reconstruct it. We all know how difficult it is to break through a tradition. It is, perhaps, one of the most difficult things in the world, but it has to be done, especially in a country like India where her liberty depends on the perpetual deaths of innumerable meaningless traditions. One of the most undesirable traditions of the Theatre in India is the idea that acting is a vulgar art. Of course, there have been various attempt during the past few years by Graduates of Universities, and other so-called educated, English-knowing people to carry on campaigns against such ideas. But they have not only not been successful but have, on the other hand, been the cause of a stronger aversion on the part of the people towards the actor and his art.

Need for Higher Morals.

The reason is an obvious one. They begin with honest intentions to give the Theatre a high social status and make it worthy of standing in sacred equality beside a place of worship. That is as it should be. But what happens after their first, two or three amateur experimental performances is that they gradually begin to lose sight of their first principles and their "Club", to assume the "moral" colour of a professional company. By a subtle, anarchical process immorality of a virile type usually sets in, and undermines the original healthy outlook of the Theatre. In order to give the Theatre a great and lasting aristocracy of life, it is incumbent on its champions that they should do their utmost to battle any evil influence that might try to enter into it. It is, further, essential that they should unhesitatingly and unflinchingly maintain a high and an almost ascetic standard of morality. It is the same in all spheres of vast revolutionising activity. We all know, for instance, that three-fourths of Gandhi's magnificent success has been due to his rigid adherence to a tremendously high moral standard. In the world of aesthetics, morality is an indispensable factor. We cannot win the confidence of the people, so long as the Theatre breeds evil and disgust. If we could only show them that the actor need not necessarily be a drunkard and that the Theatre need not be a brothel or a "market of souls", I think, the people, would gradually and willingly give their consent as well as their encouragement to the building up and the realisation of this "New Theatre" for which some of us are striving.

Drastic Reform Essential.

The Theatre as it stands to-day is a night-mare. It even lacks the artistic sense and value of the ancient Theatre,

(Continued on page 8.)

EMPIRE RESOURCES.

EXPANDING MARKETS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SUGGESTION TO CONVENE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Urging the concentration of our attention upon the development of the Empire resources, the "Times" to-day is of the opinion that in rapidly expanding the markets of Greater Britain, the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom should find compensation for a lamentable decline in the European demand. Many firms and individuals, the paper points out who, in the pre-War days, directed their attentions to building up a foreign trade connection, to-day regret that their efforts were not directed towards the Imperial trade development. The nation must look to the British communities overseas for materials as well as food, and find in co-operation with them the only means of avoiding a serious decline in the standard of living in Britain.

SUGGESTION TO CONVENE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Nowhere is the true nature of the problem more clearly recognised than in the heart of the Empire. The London Chamber of Commerce has given notice of a resolution which, while approving of the Empire Settlement Act, emphasises the view that continued development of the resources of the Empire by every means possible is absolutely essential to its prosperity and safety. In view of the difficult conditions created since the War, it calls upon the Government to convene an Imperial Conference, at which commercial and industrial communities shall be adequately represented, with the object of concerting further measures to meet the vital necessities of the present situation.

DEMAND FOR PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons replying to the request for publication of information in regard to the resources of the Empire which were submitted to the Imperial Conferences in 1917 and 1918, Mr. Lloyd George said, the information could not properly be published apart from confidential discussions with which it was connected. Asked whether such information was not given in the case of previous conferences, the Premier said the conferences were assuming the form of Cabinet discussion of the policy of the Empire and this made it increasingly difficult to publish part of the discussions without publishing the whole and the publication of the whole would obstruct the very object which we had in view, namely, the securing of confidential exchange of views between the Dominions and the Mother-country. He did not see, however, why essential facts should not be disclosed.

CATHAL BRUGHA'S FUNERAL.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN DUBLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

A great public demonstration took place in Dublin on the occasion of the funeral of Cathal Brugha which was accompanied by military honours. Thousands lined the streets and the procession took three hours to pass from the church to the cemetry by way of Sackville Street, where Brugha was wounded. The Republican members of the Dail were present and Republicans fired volleys at the grave side. There were no disorders. Mr. De Valera was not present.

INDIAN RAILWAY ORDERS.

LORD WINTERTON PRESENTS STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons Lord Winterton stated that since March 1st Sir William Meyer had placed orders in respect of Indian State Railway requirements as follows: Great Britain £355,500 sterling, Germany £15,100 sterling Belgium £4,100 sterling, America £20,700 sterling, Sweden £18,200 sterling. Britain's share was composed of locomotives and parts £84,000 sterling, Rolling stock £147,000 sterling, Permanent-way £9,000 sterling, General Stores £115,000 sterling.

WIRELESS INEFFICIENCY.

ENQUIRY PROMISED BY MR. BALDWIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Baldwin promised to enquire into the cases of wireless inefficiency suggested in the question by Mr. Murray Macdonald that at least five vessels within the range of the sinking Egypt missed the S.O.S. and nineteen others were not watching at the time of the disaster. Mr. Baldwin stated that twenty-seven cases of alleged inefficiency had been reported since the adoption of the regulation regarding watchers, but at present there was not a sufficient case to justify amendment of the regulations.

PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN'S CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

Britain has accepted the French suggestion for a preliminary conference between Britain, France, Turkey and Greece with the object of finding a basis for peace in the Near East.

It is semi-officially stated that the British acceptance has been made subject to certain conditions with the object of keeping the Paris programme intact, and also preventing procrastination on the part of the Turks. The place of the conference has not yet been decided.

ITALY'S NAME SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Italy is also included in French suggestion as participant in the preliminary Conference on Near East.

TANGIER AND NEAR EAST PROBLEMS.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

Paris.—Sgr. Schanzer who visited M. Poincare after his recent conversations with Mr. Lloyd George in London has departed for Rome. It is authoritatively learned that the conversations between Sgr. Schanzer and M. Poincare dealt with the status of Tangier and the Near Eastern question. No decisions were adopted. M. Poincare, it is understood, refused Sgr. Schanzer's request that Italy should be admitted to the forthcoming negotiations between Britain, France and Spain regarding Tangier pointing out that, according to pre-war treaties, Italy agreed to remain aloof from Morrocan affairs. As regards the Near Eastern problem, it is understood, that Anglo-French and Italian points of view now coincide. There is no longer any question of imposing any conditions as preliminary to the negotiations for the settlement of the Turco-Greek conflict, which English, French and Italian Foreign Ministers are shortly holding.

WASHINGTON TREATIES BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Washington Treaties Bill.

"BRITISH PERSONNEL FOR BRITISH SHIPS."

DEMAND FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. Flannery asked Government to introduce legislation to prevent ships sailing under the British flag, unless they were officered and manned by British subjects, in view of the number of such vessels owned and manned by foreigners and insured by British underwriters which had recently been lost in circumstanes suggesting intentional scuttling or stranding. Mr. Baldwin said he had read reports of such cases, but insistence on complete British manning would drive vessels from the British register and thus would not be to the national advantage.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

The applicants for amounts up to 500 sterling in the Bombay Port Trust debentures will receive the amounts in full. The applicants for larger amounts are to take 25 per cent. The dealings began at about par.

DECLINE IN VALUE OF THE CROWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Vienna.—Expectations of the establishment of a new note issuing bank and a compulsory internal loan and other projected financial measures are not preventing the crown from taking a descent something akin to that of the rouble. The pound sterling to-day closed at 113,000 crowns and the dollar 25,000.

SHIP BUILDING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

The Lloyds ship-building returns for the quarter ended June 30th state that 390,000 vessels of 1,919,000 gross tonnage are under construction in the United Kingdom, being a decrease of 316,000 compared with the previous quarter. The total includes 431,000 on which has been suspended for some time. The tonnage being built abroad is 1,315,000 and includes 290,000 on which the work is suspended. Decrease is noticeable in France, Holland and Italy. It is estimated that tonnage under construction in Germany amounts to 500,000.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF ABETTING WAGING WAR.

NO INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Acting Chief Justice, Sir Lallubhai A. Shah in the case against Maulana Hasrat Mohani:—

"This is a reference under section 307, Criminal Pro. Code, by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The accused in this case was charged in respect of three speeches: two of these speeches were made by him at a meeting of the Indian National Congress and the third was made by him as the President of the All-India Muslim League in December last at Ahmedabad. In respect of the first two speeches he was charged under section 124 A and in respect of the third under section 124 A and 121 I. P. C. The offences under section 124 A were triable with the aid of assessors and the offence under section 121 was triable by a Jury in that District. He was accordingly tried by the Sessions Judge and a Jury in respect of the offence under section 121 and with the aid of the Jurors as assessors as regards the other offences. The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" under section 121 and as assessors they were of opinion that the accused was not guilty under section 124 A. The learned Sessions Judge was competent to deal with the case so far as it related to section 124 A and differing from the assessors he found the accused guilty under that section in respect of all the three speeches, and sentenced him to suger rigorous imprisonment for two years on each count directing the sentences to run concurrently. There has been no appeal from these convictions and sentences and we are not concerned with that part of the case. The Sessions Judge did not agree with the verdict of the Jury as regards the charge under section 121 and as he considered it necessary for the ends of justice to refer the case to the High Court he has done so.

We have, to consider the entire evidence in the case, to give due weight to the opinions of the Jury and the Judge and to decide whether the speech in question offends against section 121. The accused wanted to present his case in person, and this court ordered that he may be allowed to do so. We have now heard the learned Advocate-General for the crown and the accused, who appeared in person. The charge against him is that by making the speech in question he abetted the waging of war against the king within the meaning of that section, that is he instigated his audience to wage such war. Whether the accused did so or not is a question of fact to be decided mainly upon the speech itself. There can be hardly any evidence outside the speech in a matter of this kind; and it is not suggested that there is any evidence except the evidence of the witness Durgadas, representative of the Associated Press. I doubt whether his opinion as to the effect of the speech is relevant; and even if it be relevant it has hardly any real value. The learned Advocate-General has mainly relied, and in my opinion rightly upon the speech itself. I may mention that, as pointed out by Heaton J. in Emperor vs. Ganesh Damodar Sawarkar (I. L. R. 34 Bom. p. 394 at p. 408), "so long as a man only tries to inflame feeling to excite a state of mind he is not guilty of anything more than sedition. It is only when he definitely and clearly incites to action that he is guilty of instigating and, therefore, abetting the waging of war. "It is perfectly true that it is not essential that as a result of the abetment the war should be waged in fact. But the main purpose of the instigation should be the waging of war." It should not me merely a remote and incidental purpose, but the thing principally aimed by the instigator. The very fact that a person may try to do it in an indirect and disguised manner would not be sufficient to save him from the operation of the section; but I think that the Court ought to be satisfied that he has instigated the waging of war i.e., the use of violence for the purpose of effecting innovations of a general and public nature. I have no desire to attempt to lay down any general proposition as to what is sufficient to constitute an abetment, of the waging of war against the King within the meaning of section 121.

Having regard to the facts of this case it is sufficient to bear in mind what I have said above in determining the question of fact arising for our decision in this case.

"POSSIBLE AND PROPER."

Coming to the speech itself, it may be stated at once that the appeal or instigation to violence, such as it is, is to be found in the two paragraphs at p. 11 of the print, to which I shall refer presently. Apart from those paragraphs, it could not be said that the speech is open to the construction that the accused meant to instigate his hearers to violence. His plea for the change in the wording of the aims and objects of the League by substituting the words 'possible and proper' for the words 'peaceful and legitimate.' and his appeal for starting immediately a parallel Government independent of all British control, by setting up on a separate and permanent foundation courts schools, arts, industry, commerce, army, police and National parliament would not constitute by themselves the 'waging of war' within the meaning of S. 121 though those ideas would be open to other objections. This speech is fairly long and it is not necessary to refer to all other matters in the speech in detail. But when it was put to the Advocate-General, he fairly and I think rightly, conceded that but for the two paragraphs it would be difficult to bring the case within S. 121. His argument, however, is that the speech should be read us a whole and that the above ideas when coupled with the said two paragraphs amount to a sufficiently clear and direct incitement to violence for the purpose of overthrowing the Government established by law in this country. The accused has also argued that the speech should be read as a whole; and he contends that if it be so read it is nothing more than a plea for the amplification of the scope of the present aims and objects of the League, and for starting a parallel Government with a view to obtain complete Swaraj, that object was not to dissuade members of the League from the creed of non-violence but to persuade them to adhere to it as far as possible, and so to modify the aims and objects of the league as to leave it open to any member to depart from non-violence when absolutely necessary for his self-defence. He has argued that he definitely rejected the alternative of upsetting the present Government by "sword" and has throughout pleaded for another alternative for establishing an independent parallel Government by peaceful means resorting to violence only if it becomes necessary to do so in self-defence in future for maintaining such a Government.

NO INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE.

The Acting Chief Justice then quoted the two material paragraphs from the speech and observed:—"Reading these paragraphs it is difficult to say that they are not susceptible of the construction which the accused seeks to put upon them. In any case I am unable to say that they constitute a direct and clear incitement to violence. Taking the speech as a whole and taking the broad effect of these paragraphs in relation to the main theme of his speech as indicated above viz. the change in the aims and objects of the league and the immediate starting of a parallel Government, I am not satisfied that it is sufficient to bring the case within the scope of S. 121 i.e. to constitute a clear and direct incitement to action as distinguished from a state of mind. I have considered the reasons given by the learned Sessions Judge in support of his views. Even taking the summary of the speech as given in para 8 of this charge to the Jury I cannot say that it amounts to a clear and direct incitement to violence. The learned Judge has observed that "step by step the speaker maps out the stages which are to culminate in possible resistance to the Government established by law." That seems to me to constitute the weakness of the prosecution case. For it shows that the immediate and direct object is not the use of violence; but it indicates the realization on the part of the accused as to the probable use of violence in future under certain circumstances which no doubt the accused thinks will arise but which in fact may or may not arise. After giving my best considerations to all the arguments and to speech itself I am unable to hold that it constitutes such an incitement to action as to bring the case within the meaning of section 121. At its best it is a doubtful case and it was open to the Jury to find the accused 'not guilty.'

I would, therefore, acquit the accused of the charge under section 121 I. P. C. It is desirable to point out that in view of the explanation to section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code and sectiin 71 of the Indian Penal Code as interpreted by the Full Bench in Queen Empress vs. Malu (23 Bombay 706) the accused would be liable to one punishment only in respect of the speech. The learned Sessions Judge found him guilty under section 124A and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment in respect of the speech. In case this reference had been allowed we could not have imposed a second penalty without setting aside the sentence already passed. Though at one stage I thought that there might be some difficulty in doing so, I am satisfied that in view by Sec. 307 (Sub. S. 3) and Sec. 423 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, there would have been insuperable difficulty in dealing with the case under section 121 as regards the sentence, and in setting aside the sentence under section 124A for that purpose if were necessary to do so."

Justice Crump also delivered a separate judgment which will be published in our next issue.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

KATNI MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KATNI, July 10.

The Katni Municipality presented an address of welcome written on *khaddar* on Hakim Ajmalkhan Sahiib at the Railway Station on Sunday, the 9th instant on his way to Jubbulpore. In spite of heavy rains a large number of people gathered at the Station to accord a welcome to their revered leader. The address was read by Babu Laxmanrao Vice-president of the Municipal Committee.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RUSSIA

RESTITUTION CONDITIONAL ON CREDITS.

M. KRASSIN'S STATEMENT EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

The Hague.—After a week of unsatisfactory progress the principal delegates spent the week-end examining the list of properties which Russians are prepared to restore. The delegates agreed the list was unsatisfactory and included only ten per cent. of the total. It is now explained that M Krassin's statement that ninety per cent. of the propeties of foreigners could be eventually returned is conditional on the conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet regarding credits and dependent on direct individual negotiations between owners and the Soviet. This condition is regarded by non-Russian delegates as unacceptable and simply means that owners are left to the tender mercies of the Soviet.

CREDITS FOR RUSSIA.

SOVIET'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Hague.—Much plain speaking took place at the meeting of Credits Sub-Commission to-day. The Russians, finally, in reply to a direct question insisted that they wanted credits granted to the Russian state and not to individuals. They refused to recognise the guarantees inscribed on the face of bonds issued by various Russian Governments.

TRANSPORT SCHEME FOR RUSSIA.

15,000 VERSTS OF NEW RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

Discussions of the Credits Sub-Commission elicited from M. Litvinoff the statement that several agreements had been concluded with foreign companies for concessions of agricultural land, in one case involving a hundred thousand hectares. The Soviet intended to concede a total of four million hectares. M. Litvinoff further explained a transport programme for which they were anxious to attract capital. This programme includes fifteen thousand versts of new railways.

ALLEGED SOVIET ATTACKS ON THE CHURCH.

REQUEST FOR AN INQUIRY DELEGATION REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

The Soviet Government has declined to accede to the Archbishop of Canterbury's request that he be allowed to send a representative delegation to examine the Soviet's alleged attack on the Church and the alienation of Church treasures.

MR. BEVAN'S FLIGHT.

SOLELY AT HIS WIFE'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Vienna.—Mr. Gerard Bevan, in the course of an interview with a Reuter's representative stated that he left England on March 3rd, solely at his wife's request. She had information that a warrant was being issued for his arrest on February 9th, and she implored him to spare her disgrace. It was against his principles and practice of his whole life, explained Mr. Bevan, to run away from a trouble. Also he knew that the flight would prejudice him in the eyes of the public. Therefore, he had departed much against his own judgment, with only 150 sterling. He was now anxious to come to grips with grave charges, and he was convinced that nothing dishonourable could be proved against him. The alleged falsification of balance sheets was an ordinary window-dressing operation.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS.

DECLINE COOPERATION WITH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

Berlin.—The Majority Socialists have passed a resolution supporting thoroughly the Republican Government and opposing the inclusion of the German People's Party in the Coalition which the latter had announced it was ready to support. The resolution declares that the Social Democratic Reichstag Party cannot co-operate with the Government whose ranks are extended towards the Right.

COOK BEAT SOLDIER JONES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 11.

At Holland Park in a twenty rounds' contest George Cook, the Australian champion, defeated Soldier Jones, the Canadian champion, on points.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

NUMBER CONFINED IN JAIL.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

A communique states:—The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to various misleading statements as to the number of prisoners at present confined in jail for offences in connection with recent political movements. They have accordingly obtained figures from local Governments showing the number of persons now undergoing sentences of imprisonment for such offences namely under section 123A, 124A, 153A, 188 I.P.C., -07, 108, Cr.P.C., the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Seditious Meetings Act and Frontier Crimes Regulation. The total number in all provinces is three thosand eight hundred and fifteen, exclusive of Moplahs convicted in the course of the Malabar rebellion. It is probable, however, that actually the number is somewhat smaller, as in some cases releases have taken place sinct the information was supplied.

INVESTITURE AT BUKINGHAM PALACE.

HONOURS CONFERRED ON 130 RECIPIENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 15.

At a full dress investiture at Buckingham Palace at which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught were present, the King conferred honours and decorations on 130 recipents, including members of the Prince's Staff in India. Lord Cromer was invested with the insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and Vice-Admiral Hasley and Sir Norcot Warren and Lieut-Colonel Wolseley Haig, with the Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire, the last named being knighted. Captain Piers Legh was decorated with the insignia of the Companionship of the Indian Empire.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF CHINA.

AGREEMENT FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

Peking.—An agreement has been signed between the French Legation and the Chinese Government for the reconstruction of the Industrial Bank of China by allocation, to it of France's share of the Boxer Indemnity.

ECHO OF MOPLAH ATROCITIES IN LAHORE.

EMBITTERED HINDU-MUSLIM FEELINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 11.

Moplah atrocities are at present being widely discussed in the vernacular press of Lahore. Hindus are repeating tales of Moplah atrocities and are publishing letters from Malabar alleging conversion of their coreligionists to Mahomedan faith, while the Muslim press is no loss active in blaming Hindus for sowing seeds of disunion.

The Editor of the "Partap" a local daily has issued an open letter to Hakim Ajmal Khan, Presidtnt, Congress, and of Civil Disobedience Committee (who was on a short visit to Lahore) in which he solicits Hakimji to stay in the Punjab for a week or to with a view to using the influence to dissipate the antagonism prevalent in Hindu-Muslim circles and making Muslim leaders admit the atrocities of Moplahs on the Hindus of Malabar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

The successful candidates in the second professional examination, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, include Messrs, E. Arndt, G. Desaram, V. Dezoyza, R Perea, G. Wigneraja, all of Ceylon; Mr. T. Joseph of Madras; and Messrs. B. Singh and M. Chandra, both of the King's College.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, July 10.—Kent beat Northants by an innings and 115 runs.

London, July 10.—The Maharajah of Bikaner lunched with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.

The list of the two milion Tata debentures was closed to-day.

Smyrna.—The British Dreadnoughts "Marlborough" and "Iron Duke," and the cruiser "Centaur" have arrived.

OUTLOOK IN INDIA

LORD WINTERTON'S OPTIMISM

"SINCE GANDHI'S ARREST COUNTRY HAS BECOME PROGRESSIVELY QUIETER"

MESSRS. SPOOR AND WEDGWOOD'S WARNING.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the 15th ultimo on the vote of £75,000 for the India Office, Lord Winterton (Under Secretary for India) said that during the financial year just closed India has come under the full blast of the world's trade depression. The pendulum swerved badly in 1920-21. Fortunately, however, in 1921-22 there was some improvement, which with the figures for February and March of this year suggested that the corner had been turned. The position in India was complicated by the fact that the world reaction almost exactly coincided with the introduction of new political and financial machinery, and by the coming into operation of the 1919 Act. In 1921-22 the Government of India had to face a financial problem aggravated by a heavy fall in exchange, an unprecedented rise in prices, and by a large military expenditure, necessitated by unsettled frontier conditions.

BUDGET DEFICIT.

They had hoped by careful economy and the imposition of fresh taxation to obtain in 1921-22 an equilibrium budget. Unhappily these hopes were not fulfilled. For the present financial year the estimates foreshadowed a deficit of 31¾ crores on the existing basis of taxation. The proposals of the Government of India for new taxation were designed to yield new revenue amounting to 29 crores, but additional taxation only amounting to 19½ crores was accepted by the Assembly. The Government of India were alive to the imperative need for rehabilitating their financial position, and Lord Inchcape had consented to go to India in the autumn and preside over a Retrenchment Committee, the terms of reference to which followed closely those of the Geddes Committee.

The Indian Railways Loan, in his belief, was bound to repay itself. As to the action the Indian Government were likely to take with regard to the deficit, it would be premature to make any announcement at present. It might well be that a revival of trade and an increasingly peaceful internal situation would materially improve revenue prospects within the coming year.

INDIAN MOSLEMS.

He had no fresh announcement to make regarding military policy. Every one recognised the sympathy of Indian Moslems for Turkey. His Majesty's Government fully recognised the position, and desired to show all possible respect for these beliefs and feelings. It never had been, and never would be, the policy of any British Government to pit one religion against another. It was not a question of rival religions; their sole concern now, as ever, was to secure conditions which would, as far as possible, do justice to all parties.

INDIANS IN THE DOMINIONS.

With regard to the question of political rights to be accorded to Indians overseas, he said that in South Africa acute difficulties still remained, and they could only trust to time to provide a solution. The Government of India had recently entered into direct communication with Union Government, and it was to be hoped that each Government would frankly explain to the other its own embarrassments, and that some satisfactory solution of this difficult question would be reached. As to the other Dominions the outlook was bright. Representatives of all those Dominions had accepted the Imperial Conference resolution that Indians lawfully domiciled in any part of the Empire should enjoy full rights of citizenship, and it only remained to devise means and methods for translating and giving effect to the resolution.

In the Crown Colonies and dependencies the position was somewhat difficult, because the application of the resolution lay with his Majesty's Government, and in some cases they were concerned not only with political but economic questions. Recently two deputations from India went to British Guiana and Fiji to examine whether these countries were suitable for Indian colonisation. Neither deputation had yet submitted its report. It would be for the Indian Legislature to decide whether, and if so, on what grounds, emigration could be allowed. The question of Kenya and the position of the Indians there was still being considered by the Colonial Office, and he believed that a settlement satisfactory all round might be reached.

I. C. S.

One of the most difficult questions, in which there was naturally a great deal of interest, was the position of the Services in India. The Secretary of State sympathised with the great obstacles with which members of the Services had to contend. Prices had risen enormously and the old attractions and amenities of life for British Civil servants had largely disappeared, men in some cases finding themselves worse off than ten years ago, and also finding difficulty sometimes in meeting their obligations. But the resources of the Government of India were limited, and at present there could not be any great increase in service charges, although revisions of pay had not fulfilled expectations. But economic conditions were beginning to improve, and the members of the Civil Service would with other members of the community, benefit.

Good and contented service could not be expected from men who felt that their services were unwanted, and whose hard and exacting task were carried out in a constant stream of vituperation, misrepresentation, and active or passive hostility, which even some of the responsible leaders of opinion had done something to foster and little to check. (Hear, hear.) The state of agairs might well affect the health and spirits of those working in India. He made every allowance for Indian impatience, for the Indianisation of the Services, and at the financial stringency. But no responsible Indian would deny that whatever the future had in store the need of the assistance of all the Services was never greater than now, and that need would continue during the period of transition. (Hear, hear.)

Race hatred could never hasten the advent of responsible Government, and if any one condition was calculated to destroy the chances of Dominion status being obtained, it was race hatred. (Hear, hear.) With great emphasis he would say that there was no reason for the belief that the Government of India, or the Secretary for India, wanted to get rid of Civil servants, or would want to do so. In view of the accusations made in certain quarters, such an announcement was important.

PENSIONS SCHEME

As to the retirement scheme, it was betraying no secret to say, that the former Secretary of State agreed with reluctance to the general option scheme of retirement, which was open for a limited period. The present Secretary of State had agreed, also not without reluctance, to the removal of the limitation of the period. An exact statement would shortly be made on the matter by the Secretary for India in the House of Lords. That the scheme represented any desire to thin out the British members of the Services was a complete misapprehension, and the extension was made only in the hope that the numbers who would avail themselves of the opportunity would be smaller than if the time limit were maintained. So far there had been 97 retirement applications, including 40 from the Police and 30 from the Indian Civil Service, and he thought there would not be any greater increase.

ARREST OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

Since Gandhi's arrest and conviction in March the country had become progressively quieter. The embers of the Moplah rebellion had been stamped out, although a few rebels still lurked in the jungle. A dangerous movement in the Punjab and other similar manifestations had been effectively dealt with. But genuine grievances had been investigated. An excellent spring harvest had followed on that of last autumn; prices were falling, and the trade depression of last year was lifting. Feeling in the country was improving, and some of the extreme non-co-operators were beginning to doubt their faith, and wonder whether their desire could not be secured through the new constitution. He had been asked by Sir F. Banbury why Gandhi was not arrested before.

Sir F. Banbury—What I said was that it was a pity De Valera had not been arrested. (Laughter.)

Earl Winterton said the responsibility for that matter did not rest on his shoulders. He understood that the view was that to have arrested Gandhi at the height of his triumph and career, when he was universally regarded as having more than human power, would have involved a risk of grave disorder, without any certainty of putting a stop to his propaganda. The Government prefered to wait until it was seen that his policy produced no constructive results, and until his followers were disillusioned. In existing circumstances the Government of India were able to claim that it had succeeded.

"NO CHANGE OF POLICY."

There had been no change of policy in the administration of the Government of India Act as the result of the change of personnel at the India Office. It was fallacious to say that eighteen months' experience was sufficient to show that the Constitution needed amendment in order to remove restrictions—(hear, hear)—or that the Act had failed and ought to be scrapped. Any Government would be failing in its duty if it did not allow the scheme to work out its own salvation. However capable the legislatures and individual members might be, the capability of the electors was still practically untried and unexplored, and a most urgent task was to form a live and independent electorate in India.

He had been struck by the persistence with which the enemies of Great Britain throughout the world cherished the belief that this country had lost faith in itself. It was an idea fostered to some extent by people at home who claimed to be super-patriots. It was a delusive dream. Thousands of British men and women who took part in the war realised for the first time the worth of their own race—its courage, patience, resourcefulness, and, above all, its moral qualities.

With that revelation went no foolish assertion of race superiority. On the contrary, all recognised the wealth of good qualities in other races of the Empire, with the result that after the war there was an almost passionate desire to co-operate more fully with those other races. This new conception of the relationship between the people of this country and the people of India would succeed, in spite of difficulties, and people looking back a few years hence would say that we were right in our conception of the true relationship between Great Britain and India. (Cheers.)

DEMAND FOR DOMINION STATUS.

Mr. Spoor, (Lab, Durham, Bishop Auckland) said that the speech of the Under Secretary reflected unjustified optimism. They were told that a few outlaws remained in the jungle. Not long ago Michael Collins was called an outlaw, and the next year was regarded as a hero. (Cries of "Never.") The policy of blood and iron would no more bring peace in India than it had brought it in Ireland. They could only defeat non-co-operation by the co-operation of British and Indians on absolutely equal terms and under a mutual Commonwealth. The sole effect of Gandhi's imprisonment was to stimulate feelings of bitterness. Until India was master in her own house there would be no peace. The whole of the political prisoners should be immediately released. A conference which should include representatives of every school of Indian thought and of the British Government, should be called to review the whole situation. Dominion Home Rule should be granted to India within a comparatively short time.

"UNJUST" TO LANCASHIRE

Mr. Waddington (Lancs, Rossendale, C.U.) said that some of the stuff which the Hon. member had uttered would be treated with ridicule and contempt by the labouring population of Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) He urged the great need of railway reform in India and said there was considerable disappointment both there and in this country that the unanimous decisions of the Acworth Committee had not been given effect to. There were many who believed that the unrest in India was more economic than political, and if by the development of the railways they could provide greater facilities for the movement of produce and increase the value of what the ryots grew, they would do greater good than they would by all the machinery of political institutions which the Labour Party were suggesting. The urgency of finding further and greater supplies of raw cotton could not be pressed too much on the attention of both the Government here and the Government of India. So long as it was the declared policy of the Indian Government that the import duties on cotton goods were for revenue and not for protective purposes, so long would Lancashire feel that an injustice was done her in refusing her request, and excise duties should be raised to six per cent. and Custom duties reduced to six per cent., by which arrangement the same amount of revenue would be raised. Equal duties would be as much to the benefit of the millions of workers on the land in India as to Lacnashire trade.

Colonel Sir C. Yate (Melton, C.U.) said he hoped the policy of conciliating the disloyal and sacrificing the loyal in India was now at an end.

Mr. Acland (Camborne, L.) said that to attempt to repress the desire of the Indian people to take over their own Government was hopeless, and the only thing to do was to help forward those who had a public-spirited ambition to govern their own country. As to the Indian Civil servants, he thought they ought to have a statutory right to their pension, and it should be carefully considered whether in addition those who were shelved prematurely should receive compensation for loss of their careers. (Cheers.)

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir T. Bennett (Sevenoaks, C.U.) said it was absolutely wrong for anything to be stated in that House which was vituperative or seriously discrediting to the operation of the Legislative Councils in India. (Hear, hear.) Those who ran down those Councils should remember that they were working hand in hand with Gandhi and his friends. He had returned from a recent visit to India impressed with the idea that the members of the Civil Service had lost heart. They were loyal to the reforms and the question was not a racial one. Indian members of the Civil Service were as discontented and uncertain as to the future as English civilians were. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report recognized that for years to come there would be continuing need of Europeans in the Service, and that they would need to be of a higher quality than hitherto, and if Englishmen were to be placed in the Indian Service because India needed them they should be paid adequately. Speaking of military expenditure he said that the view prevailed in India that the total of 62 crores put forward by the Military Department as the irreducible minimum had been imposed upon the Government of India through decisions arrived at in that House. It would be an immense advantage if the Under-Secretary could say definitely that there was no truth in that view. (Hear, hear.) The financial position in India was very serious. Bankruptcy threatened not only the Provincial Governments, but the Government of India itself. There was a possibility of things mending. Within the last few weeks trade had shown signs of improvement and exchange was going up because happily it had been let alone. (Hear, hear.) He urged that the policy of the reforms should be worked honestly, and in the spirit in which they were passed.

A LETTER FROM COL WEDGWOOD.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Twickenham, C.U.) urged the necessity of giving protection to the English members of the Civil Service, upon which fell the task of guiding the Indians along the road of self-government. The work of the English Civil servants was being made so intolerably difficult, owing to native hostility, that a resolution moved in the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces declaring that all recruitment for the Indian Civil Service should cease in England was supported by the English members because of the uncertainty of the service and the great strain it involved in existing circumstances. Another grievance of the English members of the Civil Service was the growing Indianization of the medical service. In many parts of the country if an English family wanted medical attention there was only a native doctor available. (Colonel Wedgwood.—"The colour bar.") It was useless to ignore the fact that there was a colour bar. (Hear, hear.) It existed in the households of the Indians themselves, for only in rare instances would they allow an English doctor to attend their women. Referring to Mr. Spoor's visit to India, he said that the Hon. Member had wrongly posed as representing the English democracy, and had made speeches which rendered the task of the Government of India more difficult. He read a letter which Colonel Wedgwood, the Vice-Chairman of the Labour Party, had written to an Indian—a convicted traitor—in prison. It began, "I do hope they are treating you decently in gaol." It said, also:—"Before you get to the round-table conference you must go to gaol. The Irish settlement has made all things easier." This letter was dated February 6, and had been published in the Indian papers. Was it the kind of letter to make the government of India easier or to bring prosperity to India? (Cheers.)

COL. WEDGWOOD'S REPLY.

Colonel Wedgwood (Lab, Newcastle-under-Lyme) said the attack which had been made on Labour members who visited India left the Labour Party not only cold, but satisfied. To-day what principally differentiated England from any other European country was that all through the agitation for Irish freedom there had been an element in this country, particularly among the democracy, which stood by Ireland, even though in so doing they were apparently acting against the interests of their own mother country. In the long run it had been seen that that attitude was the sheet anchor by which to recover the friendship of the Irish people and secure the real stability of the British Commonwealth and people. With regard to the letter of his which had been referred to, he wrote three letters to Indians who were in gaol, and sent them to the Viceroy, asking him to forward them if he thought they would do no harm.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks—That was a most unfair position in which to place the Viceroy.

Colonel Wedgwood, continuing, said that Earl Winterton saw India from the Die-Hard point of view, but he, or the Secretary of State, ought to go out to India, interview the various Governors, and find out what they were thinking of the present situation.

RISK OF RECENT ROYAL TOUR.

Sir C. Oman (Co. U. Oxford University), resuming the debate on the India Office Vote, said the prominent feature of the late conduct of Indian affairs was the endeavour to tide over every difficult crisis in India by bringing one of our loved and respected Princes out to that country for an experiment. He did not think the experiment had justified itself. It was wicked to risk a Prince of the Royal House in that country where sedition was rampant. Fortunately his Royal Highness had returned. But what humiliation had he been put to while there! It made his blood boil when he thought of what happened when our most loved Prince was sent round India. It was a most unjustifiable and wicked thing to send the Heir to the British Crown round scenes of blood at Bombay. They had heard of similar things at Madras while a great reception was going on. Was that to be the policy of the Government in future? Thank God, the Prince was back again. He did not know whether this policy had its origin in Simla or in London, but it should be remembered against the unhappy man who tried to cover his own faults by the reverence paid to good royalty. He did not wish to see any other member of the Royal Family sent out to India to be insulted by non-co-operators.

LANCASHIRE AGAIN!

Earl Winterton, replying to the debate, said that there had been no change in the position in regard to cotton duties in the last fifteen months as far as Lancashire was concerned, except for the better. "This," he said, "was a question of the greatest difficulty and delicacy. While Viscount Peel would be as ready as any previous Secretary of State to give the most respectful consideration to any representations made by the great Lancashire cotton interests, the time has gone by when those interests can be considered as paramount."

The Vote was agreed to.

IN DEFENCE OF "ESTABLISHED AND ACCEPTED PRACTICE."

UNION'S APPEAL TO TRAMWAY COY.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Tramway Union, has written the following letter to The Acting General Manager, The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd, Bombay:—

"Dear Sir.—I am instructed by the General Council to communicate to you the following resolution passed by the mass meeting of the members of the above Union on the evening of the 10th instant:—

"In the event of the Company carrying outs its policy, as laid down in its notice to the employees, of not allowing the collection of Union subscription within the precincts of the Company's premises contary to the established and accepted practice since the formation of the Union this mass meeting of the Tramway Union instructs the General Council to enforce its established right by utilising all the powers and means at the disposal of the Union, including calling off duty all members of the Union, on and at such day and time as the General Council might decide"

I am to add that the General Council is of opinion that the said notice be forthwith withdrawn.

I would, therefre, urge on the authorities in order to ensure the continuance of the amicable relations that exist between the Company and the Union to take such steps as will quietly and amicably remove the present cause of discontent.

TOWARDS A NEW THEATRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

which, if it was not highly developed, was at least unspoilt by an uncomfortable admixture with the bad introductions of a superficial contact with foreign life. What we need to-day is an artistic revolutionary, one who will brave unpopularity and contempt and suffer the laughter of the people at his new forms and methods, one, who will have the courage to stand alone in the midst of a rebuking world that could not bear to part with its old dust; one who will have the large vision and have his colours behind him with the certainty that he will be understood and loved by the unborn generations yet to come.

Nothing is done to revolutionise the stage and old played-out traditions continue. Badly written plays on old themes, are still in vogue. Those who set out to elevate the stage, even begin to pander to the low public taste. "We don't act that type of play" remarked a great actor friend of mine to me one evening. "Why not" I asked, to which he replied quite seriously, "You see, the public don't want it. It would not catch." "It would not catch"—a whole world of tragedy is contained in that little sentence. It means, merely that the public would not pay to see a play that was not in keeping with their taste; and the taste must have been positively vulgar, judging from the sort of play my actor friend would not act because it would not catch." Consequently, my actor friend's habit of playing for the degenerate public taste, begins to grow with every platy he performs. He does not ever move a finger to improve both his habit and their taste. He has not the desire. In a word, he becomes responsible in course of time for the vulgar tendencies of the public mind. He aids and abets it. In a case like this, "the Theatre" is the culprit, and the public the victim. Here is one more reason why the present-day system of the Theatre and of acting should be "shattered into bits, and then re-moulded" according to a new and truly artistic manner.

Ridiculous Anachronisms,

We have said before that "the Theatre" as it stands to-day lacks even the artistic sense and value of the ancient Theatre which was at least a thing of definite art ideals and art forms. The tradition that exists to-day are battered and beaten—out of shape. Their atmosphere is tainted by the introduction of meaningless anachronisms borrowed from the West. About twenty days ago, I witnessed one of Bala Gandharva's dramatic productions at Bombay. I had heard a great deal about "the art of Bal Gandharva" and of the refinement of his productions. I tried very hard to find both art and refinement there, but I was not only sorely disappointed, but even disgusted with the whole performance. One of the chief features of degeneracy of taste was shown in hideous and senseless adoption in an ancient Indian play "Draupati Vastraharana" of the latest French fashion of women's evening attire. He was impersonating Draupadi. His left arm was transparently covered, but his right arm and shoulder were quite bare, except for a slip of cord that ran over his shoulder down to his bare back which showed like a piece of fashionable nakedness from beneath his semi-transparent saree of *crepe-de-chin*! This is only one of the myriad examples of anachronism one constantly encounters on the Indian stage. How often have we not seen Shri Rama in coat and trousers, and a set of modern furniture in the forests to serve this young gentleman in his theatrical *vana-Vas*! Further, the other day I saw Raghavachary, one of India's very few really gifted actors of repute, die in the capacity of a suffering heart-broken Dasaratha, on a sofa, that was apart from its tattered twentieth century tapestry, not long enough to allow his natural body's length in death. All these and a million things more have to be done away with. Another vile feature of the present-day Theatre is the impersonation of women characters by men. It is a subject that requires detailed discussion, which I hope to deal with in the next article on the New Theatre.

MILD SENSATION IN NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 11.

While proceedings of the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee were being recorded a mild sensation was caused on account of a procession of about 100 empty hackney tongas accompanied by a Musir led by a few irresponsible people making a demonstration against the present local leaders.

Hakim Ajmalkhan and other members who were garlanded by their leaders assured them that they were going to address a public meeting to-morrow.

A Correspondent writes from Mainpuri (U. P.):—Sjt Pandit Reoti Ram President sub-Congress Committee Bharoul, was convicted to four months' R. I. with a fine of Rs. 50/- in defalt of which one month's further R. I. under Sec. 17 (1) Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act on the 2nd March last. His fine was recovered long before the date of expiry of his term that is 1st July. There were many other gentlemen with him from this district under the same condition and in the same jail, whose date of release was two days after him, that is 3rd July. They all have been released but the old Pandit has not been released even with them. Why the Pandit is not yet released, is not known to the public.

Pt. Sita Ram Shukla the Vice-president of the District Congress Committee, Basti, was arrested on the 1st instant.

NATIONAL TREASURE.

YARN SPUN BY MAHATMA.

SENT TO MRS. GANDHI.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

A parcel of yarn spun by Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail has been received in the Satyagraha Ashram as it was demanded by Mrs. Gandhi when she went there a short time ago. It is about 10 lbs. in weight.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE.

INQUIRY AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 11.

The Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee arrived here this noon from Jubbulpore by motor. Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyanger joined the Committee at Jubbulpore on the 9th. Mr. Rajagopala Chariar joined it here to-day. Pandit Motolal Nehru is expected to arrive here to-night. The Committee is holding enquiry and will complete to-morrow. In an interview to an Associated Press representative at Nagpur, Hakim Ajmalkhan states that in his speech at Allahabad on the 7th he said that the Committee, after touring the whole of India and completing its enquiry, will make a report to the All-India Congress Committee which will finally give its decision. He did not, however, state in that speech that the evidence the Committee had so far recorded was not hope-inspiring nor did he hint that the decision of the All-India Congress Committee might not be satisfactory. Members of the Khilafat Committee have also arrived and are holding enquiry.

C. D. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

STATEMENTS ACCEPTED UPTO THURSDAY.

It was previously announced that statements to be submitted before the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee should reach the Congress Office on or before the 11th instant. But now as the Committee is coming late by two days, statements will be accepted upto evening of Thursday (the 13th instant) at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2 Deau Lane, Fort.

BABA GURDIT SINGH'S CASE POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 11.

The date of hearing in case of Gurdit Singh of Komagata Maru fame for recording statements of two defence witnesses called has been altered from 12th to 17th instant, as one of the witnesses Mr. Macpherson, Superintendant of Poice who is at present on leave at Dalhousie, could not be present on the 12th.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

After an unpromising start Howrahs moved up gradually and at the close the rate showed a full rupee margin over opening quotation. Clives also appreciated. As day were on both the shares closed steady with the exception of Century. Other jute scrips were neglected, sellers were showing no keenness but buyers were practically out of the market. Cottons and coals were against depressed with business very limited. Miscellaneous stocks came in for scant attention most of business done being confined to B. I. Corporation (ord), Indo Burma Tin and Madan Theatres. The Imperial Bank showed no change. The following were the closing quotations:—

The Government securities:—5 per cent new loan ,1945-55) 88-10, 5½ per cent war bonds (1928) 100-6, 6 percent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) 95-2 s. l.

Bank:—The Imperial Bank (contributary) 355 f. u. d., The Tata Industrial Bank 5 discount.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 431, Dunbar 413, Kesoram 13-8, New Victoria 10-4.

Jute:—Alliance 553, Century 9-4, Auckland 210, Clive 41-1, Dalhousie 372, Howrah 49-8, Hoogly 68-8 s. e. l., Kankinarrah 490 s. l., Nuddea 62-8, Reliance 48-12, Waverley 11-10, Lansdowne 305 s. l., Orient 189, Standard 410 s. l.

Coal:—Bansiorah 37-4, Bengal Giridih 20, Burrakur 36, Ghusick and Muslia 25-8, Katras Jherriah 115-8, Kosoonda and Nyadee 29-10, Bhalgora 14, Gopalichuck 16-12, Sutikdih 10-4, Sudamdih (ord)4-2 Talcher 9-8 s. -.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 1-6, Peaces Slipway 2, B. I. Corporation 8-8 and (pref) 105, B. I. Tobacco 1-13, Calcutta Tramway (5 percent pref) 89 India Tanneries 1-10 s. l. Indo Burma Tin 4-14, Madan Theatres 7-4,

Debentures:—6 percent Empire Jute 94, 6 percent Naihati Jute 95-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence and demand bills one shilling, three and four thirtytwo pence.

In connection with the robbery committed at Balliaghatta (Calcutta) yesterday morning it is reported that the police have seized the taxicab alleged to have been used by the robbers and also arrested three persons.

WOMEN OF JAPAN.

EFFORTS FOR POLITICAL EMANCIPATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, May 22.

Following the promulgation of the law passed at the last session of the Diet granting Japanese women the privilege of attending political meetings, which has up till now been denied them by article 10 of the Police Regulations, large and well attended political gatherings of women have been held in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe to commemorate the occasion. Participants in all these feminine gatherings have come from different classes of society and the feelings among the audiences composed of young as well as old ladies with a sprinkling of men, have usually run high against the male sex. Lafcadio Hearn in "Japan, and Interpretation," remarks: "It has been well said that the most wonderful aesthetic products of Japan are not its ivories, nor its bronzes, nor its porcelains, nor its swords, nor any of its marvels in metal and lacquer—but its women....." To those who have had the opportunity of attending the above-mentioned meetings, it seems that this interpretation of Mr. Hearn will be a piece of old history within the next ten years. Madame Shizuko Sugai, a Secretary of the Kobe Branch of the New Women's Society, during the course of her speech at the ladies meeting at Kobe said: "For 2,000 years, Japanese woman had been held down all her life by the weight of the three so-called virtues: to obey parents while unmarried, to obey husband when married, and to obey the son after the death of the husband. Under the false morality of virtuous wife and wise mother, she had been robbed of her social privileges.

"As we look at the conditions of Japan as they are under the changed situation, we find that the people are oppressed by the yoke of law which was altogether made for a section of privileged classes. We want to go a step further and demand equal suffrage for women as for men, so that women may be enabled to lead a decent life as the people of the country. It is a shame on men not to give this privilege to women. The Japanese politicians of to-day eat "gravel" and "iron", such monsters as they are. The members of the Cabinet use "bouble tongue," the shameless rascals! In the sacred hall of the Imperial Diet, physical force has been employed. The only way to remedy these evils is to give suffrage to all the people, so as to awaken their sense of political responsibility and to bring a new order of Government. Any ministry that would object to this proposition should at once be changed."

Another speaker at the second women's political meeting at Osaka, gave vent to her long suppressed feelings in the following vein: "We, women, are now set free from a cage and we must do our utmost to make the best use of this freedom. There are yet many women's problems to be solved. Two hundred thousand women with the tacit permission of the Government sell their chastity to men. Is this not a disgrace for us women?"

Awakening to self-consciousness among the fair sex in Japan has been remarkable of late. The straws are not lacking to show which way the wind is blowing, and if the present day tendencies of the female sex were to be taken as a criterion, the much talked of *Ryosai Kembo Shugi* (Good-wife-and-wise-mother principle) of the Japanese women will soon make room for an energy and vitality like men which their sisters in the West have developed.

EVACUATION OF SIBERIA.

A short account of how Japan occupied the most strategic points in Siberia and still retains large forces on Russian soil, was given in my previous letter. The Genoa Conference has proved the rock on which the hopes of the Japanese Foreign Office to open direct negotiations with the Soviet, had the Bolsheviks been accorded recognition by the Powers, have been shattered to pieces. Though the prestige still stands in the way, strong influences are being brought to bear upon the Government to reopen negotiations with the Far Eastern Republic. A short time ago, an official statement said, "The Japanese residents in Siberia cannot look for protection of their lives and property to any other authority than the Japanese troops." But the irony of the circumstances is that the 700 Japanese residents in and around Vladivostok for whose welfare and safety, the General Staff Office is squandering millions of *yen* and also paying a tribute of many valuable lives, not to speak of the miseries which the Japanese occupation of their motherland bestows upon the natives of the soil, have become so much disgusted by the high-handed policy of the military authorities that they have by a unanimous vote passed the following resolution and sent it to the Government at Tokyo. The resolution runs as follows:—

"The Japanese residents in Vladivostok have been reduced to an extremely wretched condition through the frequent political upheavels and the constant disquietude which have lasted for several years and have entirely lost the basis of their economic existence. They will have to leave sooner or later, whether the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Vladivostok or remain."

This must be a great blow for the military leaders, but will give the general public a peep into the inside history of the Siberian expedition that has widened the gulf of estrangement between Japan and Russia. The pledges made by Japanese delegates at Washington regarding the evacuation of Siberia are still unredeemed, and the eyes of the world are rivetted upon her as to the future actions she might be contemplating in the matter.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler, I.C.S., has taken over charge of the office of the Secretary in the Education Department of the Government of India.—(A.P.)

Sir Chimmanlal Harilal Setalvad, Member, Executive Council, Bombay arrived at Simla on Monday on a short visit.—(A.P.)

DADABHOY JAYANTI.

MR. MANECKJI PATEL'S ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Zarthoshti Jashan Committee, Mr. Maneckji Cowasji Patel, delivered a lecture on Dadabhoy Naoroji, in the Contractor's Hall of the Anjuman's Fire Temple, on Thursday the 29th ultimo, it being the fifth anniversary of the "Grand Old Man of India." The lecture was highly appreciated by the audience as Mr. Patel, spoke about the venerable patriot's life and career from personal experience. The Chairman, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, spoke in highly eulogistic terms about the lecture and expressed a hope that Mr. Patel would in future favour the public with similar addresses on the life and career of other eminent Indian politicians with whom he may have come in contact. The following is a brief summary of the lecture in question:—

MR. MANECKJI PATEL'S LECTURE.

It is our duty to contemplate what the saintly Dadabhoy Naoroji wrought for India during his life time. The Grand Old Man of India had so done his marvellous works that they ought to be held in reverence for ever, which they cannot well be unless they are understood. Let us then by the assistance of our understanding endeavour to take a general survey of the work done by the great Indian patriot. Whatever Dadabhoy did was done in "the spirit of love," in the spirit of tender goodwill to his countrymen and fellow-citizens. Moreover, he always took the greatest care that he spoke in the spirit of humility. In the third place, he spoke in the spirit of meekness as well as lowliness, exactly as Mahatma Gandhiji did when he was free. Dadabhoy attacked Government sometimes with the utmost vehemence and vigour, and yet there was never any trace of anger, either in the eyes, the gesture, or the tone of voice; but these concurred in manifesting a loving, humble and dispassionate spirit. So whatever he spoke sank deep into the heart of his hearers. In this respect also, he resembled Mahatma Gandhiji. As in the case of Mahatma, so in the case of Dadabhoy, there were several little circumstances with regard to the outward manner, which were by no means without their use. One of these was that whatever he spoke in the public, he did it with the greatest seriousness, so that as he really was in earnest, he likewise appeared to be so. He was diligent in his labour of love and was never discouraged, although, after he had used his best endeavours for years, he did not see them fructify. He had a large store of patience. He never wearied of well doing. He copied Abraham, who "against hope still believed in hope." The Dada of India, like Mahatma Gandhiji, belonged to a superior order of beings, between men and God, whom the ancient Romans termed, "Genii." He had attained to Adamic perfection. It is said that Adam, before his fall, was as pure, as free from sin, as even the holy angels. In like manner, Dadabhoy's understanding was as clear as Adam's, and his affections as regular. In virtue of this, as he always judged right, so he was able always to speak and act right. Whatever work was done by him was good in its kind; suited to the end for which it was designed; adapted to promote the good of the country. Possessing a singularly clear intellect, ready powers of debate, great fluency of speech, suavity of manners and incomparable public and private virtues, the most notable features of his life were self-abnigation, humility, tolerance, patience, perseverance, strict adherence to truth, disinterestedness, sincerity of ambition, and burning patriotism. This last feature of his character was the one which endeared him most to the people of India. It was his burning patriotism that had urged him to work, day and night, for years to produce that memorable work in 1875 known as "The Poverty of India" which proved, by unquestionable facts and figures, that India was not such a rich country flowing with milk and honey, as depicted by ignorant European travellers in former times, but an extremely poor country—a country poorer than the poorest country of Europe viz. Turkey. It was also proved that the present poverty of the country was mostly due to the policy of the British Government in India.

A POLITICAL SEER.

In December 1903 Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji issued a political manifesto, in response to an appeal issued by Sir William Weddurburn to the political leaders of India, in which among other things Dadabhoy said:

"We have to struggle against an irresistible, and, unfortunately, also and unintelligently and blindly selfish, power. We have to awaken the conscience of the British people to redress the great wrongs we have been suffering, during a century and a half, at the hands of the authorities, and to understand that their own greatest good lies not in crushing or bleeding us to death, but in helping us to rise in material and moral prosperity and political British citizenship. We must strenuously and unflinchingly work on, without despair. We have been lately expressing our gratitude to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and we cannot do better than to keep up our struggle for the goal which the good Bishop has pointed out to us:—'Self-Government under British Paramountcy.' This must be the aim, the mission of the educated Indians. If the large mass of Indians make up unitedly their mind that they will have this 'Self-Government under British Paramountcy' and nothing less, and if the British people see that the Indians are determined to rise in their material, moral and political condition, I have no doubt that the British people, in the spirit of their instincts of liberty and justice, will accord the demand."

CRITICISMS VINDICATED.

Mr. Patel, continuing said, it was hardly necessary to recount at length the numerous political services rendered by the venerable Parsi patriot to his mother country, as the leading events of his life are well-known even to school boys. It was well-known how he raised himself in the public confidence and esteem by honest hard work and how cheerfully he made stupendous sacrifices to advance the cause of India's liberty and freedom. He was one of those high-souled Indians who had evinced genuine and earnest sympathy for the people and had striven hard to help them in advancing towards the goal of freedom. His work, patient, persevering and laborious, for India and her people, has raised to him, in his countrymen's heart and mind and his country's annals, a monument more enduring than marble of bronze. He (the speaker) had the honour and proud privilege of being personally known to him for years, in fact ever since he was a lad of 18 or 19 years of age, and of being brought into close contact with him at the memorable Calcutta Congress of 1906. His inspiring example first planted in his (speaker's) heart the desire to study politics and to throw himself enthusiastically into the struggle for the attainment of National freedom. Dadabhoy's services to India made his name dear in every Indian Home, and made his life and life-work a source of the noblest inspiration for all succeeding generations. He possessed a rare combination of those gifts which made a man the trusted leader of a people. On all important questions in connection with the Government of this country, the Dada of India always fought most vigorously both in England and in India, displaying a wonderful mastery of facts, keen powers of debate, and fearless independence, carrying conviction to the hearts of all around him. His expositions were always very lucid, his criticisms well-informed and trenchant, his motives unselfish and his actions undaunted. He gave to the people of India abundant proofs of the possessions of some of the finest qualities of a true patriot, such as absolute disinterestedness, genuine sympathy for his countrymen and an earnest desire to see the horizon of their political liberties widened. And yet, during the greater part of his life, the saintly Dadabhoy met the fate of all really and truly great men, being scoffed at and abused by some narrow-minded bureaucrats. But in spite of bureaucratic ridicule, calumny, and opposition, the whole of India respected him as the truest exponent of their feelings and thoughts. As a champion of popular rights he always displayed a remarkable grasp of political principles and his criticisms of Government actions often caused great alarm and flutter in the official dovecots. But however vehement the protest of Government officials and Anglo-Indian papers the dignified, well-balanced and firm attitude of Dadabhoy Naoroji vindicated his criticisms in the judgment of the public. His zealous and continuous efforts, for close upon half a century, to promote, in every way he could, the welfare of his countrymen and improve their political status have justly earned for him the lasting gratitude of the people of India.

ALLEGED INSTITUTION OF FALSE PERJURY CASE.

CALCUTTA PLEADER & MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

At the Allahabad High Court, to-day, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Piggot, Babu Kushbakt Rai, general merchant, Mr. K. P. Dang, Vakil, High court, and Mr. Talib Maseh, Christian teacher, appeared to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for instituting a false case of perjury, etc., in connection with the case which came recently to their Lordships' notice.

Mr. L. M. Banerji appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. Dillon and P. L. Banerji for the first two respondents.

Talib Maseh created a sensation by approaching their Lordships with folded hands and with tears in his eyes and confessed his guilt, details of which he gave in a written statement implicating Babu Khusbakt Rai and Mr. Dang. He said that at Mr. Dang's instigation he had put his signature as witness to the document and supported it by false evidence later on in the Court. He was very sorry and was prepared to suffer for his fault which he regretted much.

Khusbat Rai and Mr. Dang made no statement.

Their Lordships in passing orders commended Talib Maseh for his sensible action and took no steps against him. The notice served on him was discharged.

Their Lordships directed prosecution of Khusbat Rai under Section 209, I.P.C., for instituting a false claim against Durga Prasad for Rs. 22,866 in the Sub-Judge's Court of Allahabad and for giving false evidence.

Mr. Dang was ordered to be prosecuted for abetting Khusbat Rai in bringing a false claim and for perjury as witness in the case.

Their Lordships directed both the accused to be taken into custody immediately and placed before the District Magistrate for trial and release on mail pending the trial.

CONGRESS RELIEF WORK IN MALABR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT July 6.

The Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

The Congress Committee began relief work in the interior only in May. About 1500 families have been relieved so far. Small money grants not exceeding ten rupees, except in exceptional cases, are given to each family. Messrs. Madhavan Nair and Ummer Koya, the two members of the Famine Comittee, deputed for the purpose, made personal enquiries on the spot and gave relief only to those families about whose distress they were well satisfied. Great distress prevails in places where the rebellion assumed the worst shape, both the Hindus and the Moplahs in such places suffering acutely. The season of the jack fruits and mangoes is over and many families have nothing but the leaves of some wild plants to feed on. The condition is exceedingly bad in the eastern parts of Calicut and Ernad Taluks where fever and famine are prevailing. The crop is raised in most of the paddy lands, but in the eastern parts of the taluks the cultivators despair of successful harvest. Wild beasts are taking full advantage of the Government's refusal to grant fire-arms to the cultivators, whether Hindus or Moplahs. All representations to the Government on this matter made by the cultivators have been, it is said, of no avail so far and if the present state of affairs continues a great portion of the rebel area will have to forego yet another crop and thus have its sufferings protracted.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE CLOSED.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the office of the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Bombay will be closed with effect from the 15th July, 1922 and all commercial enquiries should from that date be addressed to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, Mr. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Browne, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon and Mr. A. H. Hood have left Government House, on Monday.

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being in up-country here, and that also a good distance from the city, I find myself somewhat behind time in the matter of news.

I read Mr. Jinnah's "advice to students" with very great interest in your issue of 4th instant only day before yesterday. Having followed Mr. Jinnah's career from his student days in England—we being contemporaries there— down to the present day, I feel inclined to ask: Is Mr. Jinnah really serious in giving the "advice?" Is it an expression of honest conviction, or is it one of his political metamorphoses which need not be the last? When a wife shows unusual affection—excuse the comparison, for, I am a married man—the husband gets rather scared and begins seriously and with concern to think, "I wonder!" Similarly may not one wonder "What next!" What could Mr. Jinnah be aiming at now?" Am I right in getting into that mood about him?—Yours etc.

JINNAH'S FORGOTTEN CHUM.

Surat, July 10.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL S. N. CO

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will publish this in your next issue as the matter is both important and urgent.

It is rumoured that the Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., is going to issue a fresh call of Rs. 10 with the permission of the Court. Is it not strange that the liquidator should think of issuing a call when he can easily recover all the liabilities of the Company from the original Directors and must probably be able to pay the shareholders the amount subscribed by them?

I should like to draw the particular attention of the liquidator to the misrepresentation contained in the prospectus that "Mr. B. G. Dawson has telegraphed his willingness to join the Board and the Directors have invited Mr. J. E. Craig to join the "Board." These names were apparently inserted to create confidence in the shareholders as the former is the chairman of Messrs. McKarrow and Co., Ltd., mill-owners and the latter is a well-known ship-broker and charterer. But at the statutory meeting of the Company held on 20th July, 1920, when questioned, the Chairman stated to the meeting that the Company had no document to show that these persons were to join the Board.

Now coming to mismanagement of the Company by the Board of Directors, the mere report of the statutory meeting held on 20th July, 1920, is sufficient to prove that the directors are civilly liable for gross negligence of their duty. It is a matter for wonder that such a big floatation should be so very carelessly managed by the Directors, some of whom are very eminent men in their own sphere of life. The Chairman of the statutory meeting could not answer satisfactorily a single question put to him by Mr. Haweliwalla on behalf of the shareholders. To almost every question there was the same reply "I don't know, Mr. Spaull knows, he did it" Mr. Spaull being managing agent who was said to be away in England. When asked whether they had obtained the Engineer's valuation report of Messrs. George Brunton and Co. of Cochin before entering into a contract with the said firm to purchase the concern for Rs. 20 lakhs, the Chairman said he himself did not know but he believed that Mr. Spaull must have done it. I shall refer to the affairs of this transaction alone, leaving aside other important transactions which put this company to a loss such as the purchase of rotten ships for a sum considerably higher than their real market value. Without the proper Engineer's report an agreement was entered into to purchase it for Rs. 20 lakhs and half the sum was paid as earnest money. Now whoever has paid 50 per cent. of the value of a property as earnest money? The usual practice I need not state is to pay 5 per cent. or at most 10 per cent. The Directors who were responsible for the poor shareholders' money, many of them are poor widows, petty shop-keepers, officepeons, have made themselves liable for all the loss incurred. The Liquidator must be in a position to know much more of these facts.

When such is the state of this company the Liquidator can easily, if he so wishes, recover all the liabilities of the Company from the Directors some of whom are multi-millionaires. Is it because the Directors are influential persons that they are to go scot free after ruining thousands of shareholders and poor shareholders to further ruin them by a fresh call? Is it because the Liquidator is not responsible to the shareholders that the shareholders' interest is to be neglected?—Yours, etc.

M. V.

July 9.

Correspondence Summarised.

BEZWADA KHADI.—Mr. T. Venugopalrao, Secretary, West Kistna District Congress Committee, writes in the "Swaraj" that the Congress Committee has not certified any Khadi shop at Bezwada. The Congress Committees and individual buyers should give orders for Khadi to the Congress Committee.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

93 NON-OFFICIAL MOTIONS ON REDUCTIONS NEGATIVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, four hours were devoted in discussing the demand for police grant in the supplementary budget. The demand was for a grant of Rs. 3,56,471. There were ninety-five motions for reduction brought by non-official members. Excepting two motions which were accepted by the Government, all motions for reduction were negatived.

The demand of Rs. 6,161 for a motor lorry for the Howrah Police was refused and the demand of Rs. 14,250 was reduced by Rs. 10,150. The discussion was centered on the motion that the demand of Rs. 41,615 for the recurring cost of the entire mounted police and motor vehicles for the Calcutta Police be refused. This demand was made at the last Budget, but the Government was defeated then. This time, however, the non-officials were defeated by twenty votes. The motion for reduction was negatived, thirty-six voting for and fifty-six against it, the original demand deducting Rs. 16,301 was carried.

Replying to a question re-interview with political prisoners, Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim said that recently the Jail Superintendent of Alipore Jail ordered political prisoners to have their interviews in what is regarded as a cage by them and prisoners declined to have interviews with anyone under these conditions. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Replying to another question the same member said that with the permission of the Jail Superintendent political prisoners might be allowed newspapers provided at their own expense and approved by the Superintendent. It is understood that nationalist papers are generally disallowed by Superintendents because it is considered desirable to exclude literature which might tend to encourage or strengthen these political opinions and sentiments which led many of these prisoners to transgress law. The question of continuance of this privilege is under consideration.

DISCUSSION ON DACOITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, replying to a question regarding dacoities in Midnapore District, Hon. Mr. Stephenson said that this year up to 21st June, one hundred nine cases of dacoity occurred of which four were attended with murder and one with severe assault. In 1921, there were ninety-four cases of dacoity, four being attended with murder. To a great extent the non-co-operation movement has been the cause of the increase, by spreading contempt for lawful authority, dislocating Chaukidari administration and diverting the energies of regular and rural police from their preventive duties and surveillance of criminals. Preventive measures against certain gang have been taken by means of extensive armed patrols under personal supervision of three assistant superintendents of police.

In reply to another question on the same subject Mr. Stephenson said that during the five months ending in May last, five hundred eighty-five cases of dacoity occurred in Bengal. In two hundred seven cases dacoits have been apprehended, and property has been recovered in fifty-six cases.

SAHTI CONFERENCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAUSHAHRO, July 10.

The Sahti District Political Conference came off on the 10th instant. Bi Amman Acharya Gidwani, Imam Abdulkadir, Bavazir, Maulana Shukat Ali's son Zahidali, Kazi Abdul Rahman, Swami Krishnand and others arrived at Padidan by the mail train and after a short rest of 15 minutes left for Naushahro Feroze at 3 a.m. The aged mother of the Ali Brothers undertook the arduous journey of 11 miles with cheerful spirit. A grand procession with Acharya Gidwani and Bi Amman, President elect of the Political and the Khilafat Conferences respectively, was formed at 11 a.m. People cheered them and reverentially saluted Bi Amman on their way to pandal. The pandal was tastefully decorated and was spacious enough to accommodate 3,000 people. When the President-elect and Bi Amman entered the conference pandal at 12 noon people began pouring in. After national and welcome songs the chairman Srijut Nebhandas delivered his address. He reviewed the present stuation and recalled the story of the Khilafat wrong and the Punjab tragedy. He exposed the hollowness and the shadowy-nature of the Reforms and dwelt upon the valuable sacrifice of the thousands of Indian patriots lying in jail. He expressed his belief in the programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation as inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. He closed his speech with a note on the happy choice of the president-elect Acharya Gidwani. The Conference resumes its sittings at 5 this evening and the Sahti District Khilafat Conference opens to-night at 8 under the presidentship of Bi Amman.

His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan accompanied by the Chief Secretary and personal Staff will leave Simla for a fortnight's tour on the 24th instant, visiting Gurgaon on the 25th for a two days' hault, Rhotak 28th, Lahore 30th to 4th August, Murree 5th, and will return to Simla on 9th proximo via Rawalpindi and Lahore.—(A.P.)

A Simla message of the 10th instant says:—Sir John Maynard, Member, Executive Council, the Punjab, will receive informally on Tuesday morning a deputation of the *Mahants* in charge of the Sikh shrines in the Punjab.—(A.P.)

MANUFACTURE OF KIRPANS

NOT A "CRIME"!

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

The following judgment was delivered by Mr. A. H. Parker, Sessions Judge, Ambala Division, on the 17th ultimo, in the case in which Ganesh Singh, a blacksmith of Kuhaberi, Tehsil Kharar, was charged with and convicted of an offence under Section 19, Act XI of 1878 (Arms Act), namely manufacturing "kirpans," and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment:—

"In the case Ganesh Singh who is admittedly a Sikh Lohar of the Ambala District has been convicted under Section 19 of the Arms Act for manufacturing kirpans. The Magistrate has sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment with fine. He appeals.

It is admitted on his behalf that he did in fact manufacture kirpans; and the only question which I have to decide is whether the manufacture of kirpans by a Sikh is an offence, under the Arms Act. The Arms Rules of 1920, Schedule 2, show that within the Punjab the Arms, viz., "Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs" are excluded from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act. These kirpans manufactured by appellant are clearly while in his possession, kirpans possessed by a Sikh, and I hold that they are excluded from all prohibitions under the Act. In section 5 of the Act there is a prohibition against the manufacture of arms, but these kirpans are not subject to that prohibition. I therefore, consider and hold that Ganesh Singh by manufacturing these kirpans has committed no offence.

The learned Public Prosecutor, while arguing the case before me laid stress on the words "Possessed or carried by a Sikh," and argues that the prohibition against manufacturing is not excluded since the kirpans have to be possessed or carried by Sikhs. I cannot agree with that argument since the schedule shows that all prohibitions under the Act are excluded.

For the above reasons this appeal is accepted and Ganesh Singh is acquitted and released. The fine if recovered will be refunded. The kirpans, etc., confiscated by the Magistrate will be returned to Ganesh Singh on the expiry of the term of appeal or the decision of appeal, if any be made against the judgment."

DR. SAPRU'S SUCCESSOR.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD?

The "Bengalee" says it has good reasons to believe that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, now a member of the Executive Council of Bombay, will succeed Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru as the Law Member of the Government of India early next year.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CENTRAL EXCHEQUER.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF RE. 1 CRORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. M. K. Reddy, M.L.A., has sent following resolution to the Legislative Department, the Government of India, which he intends to move in the next sessions of the Assembly:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the present total provincial contributions to the Central Exchequer be reduced by a crore of rupees, the benefit of which reductions to immediately given to the Provinces of Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab.

I. F. A. SHIELD COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Two more matches were decided on Monday in connection with the I.F.A. challenge Shield Competition. The Customs easily disposed of Tajhat, the score being four goals to one.

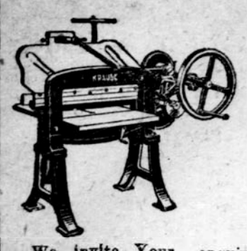
The East Bengal lowered the colours of R. G. A. by three goals to one. This result came as a surprise, as in the previous league matches, the R. G. A. always prevailed over the Indians. But on to-day's play the victors fully deserved their win.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on the 7th instant, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association strongly protests against the (a) Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance, the (b) Townships Franchise Ordinance and (c) the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance passed by the Natal Legistature as causing grave injustice to Indians settled in South Africa and depriving them of the existing rights, and respectfully urges upon the Government of India to be so good as to continue to represent even with greater reason and force to the Governor-General of South Africa and the Colonial Secretary to withhold assent to such legislation highly detrimental as it is to the solidarity and harmonious co-operation in the British Empire."

A public meeting was held at Mutlai on the 5th instant at which Maulana Abdul Quayoom delievered an impressive speech dwelling upon the importance of Hindu Muslim unity and pointing out to the Mohammadans that the use of charkha and of Khaddar was binding upon them according to the injunctions of the Holy Quran and the use of foreign cloth was *haram*. He asked people of push on Congress work in the district in a religious spirit.



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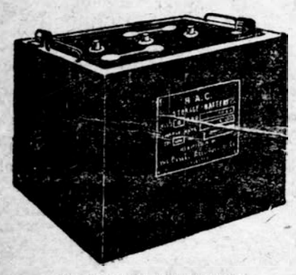

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LOK- TILAK

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALA IYA *writes :—*

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio-t has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—*29th March*, 1922.

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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The Storm from the Bay has disappeared after giving some further heavy rain in the south-east of United Provinces. The Bombay Monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula. The western disturbances is about to affect north-west Frontier Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, east of United Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, local in lower Burma, Bengal Central India, west Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, east Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches, Moulmein two, Rangoon and Toungoo one and a half, Monywa Mytkyina one, Maymyo one and half, Dibrugarh and Cherrapunji four, Silchar one, Chittagong two, Bogra one, Jalpaiguri one and half, Gorakpur two, Benares five, Dehra Dun three, Kotah a half, Jubbalpore three, Saugor and Marmagao and Cochin one, Mangalore two, Calicut and Mercara one and half.

Forecast:—Decreasa in United Provinces and an increase in Bengal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 11th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.01	35.56		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.08	31.86		
Esplanade (Gok. Toj. Hospital)	0.08	33.67		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	—	—		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations	Temp in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 10th	92.3	84.1	78	—	0	0
Jask	96.8	88.6	85	—	0	—0.03
Muskat	96.2	86.8	19	—	0	—0.16
Do. th	..	..	..	—	—	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.3	89.8	49	..	0	—1.30
Rawalpindi	105 7	70 1	28	..	1.46	—1.59
Lahore	105.4	88 3	5	..	2. 4	—1.21
Risaul	47.8	6 7	7	..	2.17	—0 92
Ambala	1 1.6	74.1	74	..	0.25	—0 8
Delhi	104.2	84.4	55	—	2.80	3 71
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	106.0	87.0	49	..	4.02	—1.78
Mainpuri	100.4	83 3	13	..	4.25	—1.04
Jhansi	03.	83.0	33	..	4.28	—6.32
Cawnpore	98.8	77.1	53	1.01	7.46	+1.95
Allahabad	88.7	80.4	64	2.30	6 47	— 2 09
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	110.7	85.4	61	—	0	— 0 45
Karachi	98.8	80 9	76	—	0.03	— 1 51
Ajmer	100.2	80.5	54	—	3.31	—4.28
Jaipur	01.8	82.3	57	—	3 50	—1.49
Kotah	01 6	76.6	69	0 5.	4.87	— 1 57
Mount Abu	88.6	67.4	32	—	4.06	—6.10
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	90 0	75.1	78	—	1.01	— 2 78
Dwarka	90.0	82.7	76	—	3.91	— 1 1x
Veraval	86.3	81.0	86	—	3.15	—2.88
Rajkot	98.1	76.2	56	0.31	2.80	—4.3.
Bhavnagar Pass	94.3	78.0	66	—	4.51	—3.59
Surat	90.4	80.0	79	—	17.19	+3.62
Ahmedabad	101.0	79.1	74	—	6.46	—1.99
Deesa	103.8	82.7	64	—	1.42	— 3 46
Neemuch	95.1	76.0	64	—	18.67	+6.11
Indore	94.2	74.1	84	0.50	9.99	+1.98
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbalpore	88.8	75.5	68	2.70	2.33	—1.85
Saugor	94.0	74.2	60	1.08	11.84	+0.65
Hoshangabad	91.8	76.0	69	..	10.30	—0 97
Khandwa	..	77.8	78	..	4.46	—3 67
Akola	95.2	77.6	68	..	7.31	—0. 3
Amraoti	93.8	77.0	83	..	11.36	+0 54
Nagpur	93.3	75.6	64	0.08	8.82	—5 00
Chanda	93 5	74.2	65	..	9.87	—3.67
Raipur	90.6	68.8	81	0.16	1.13	—1.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	8.8	87	0.02	75 56	+6 31
Ratnagiri	86.6	77.8	87	0.40	86.67	+ 16
Marmugoa	84.6	76.0	95	0.80	82.80	+9.80
Karwar	88.9	76.8	86	0.60	87.04	+5.26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.3	74.4	66	—	7.94	+1.63
Ahmednagar	89.7	70.9	70	?	6.44	+0.18
Poona	85.5	70.8	77	1.03	6.85	—1.59
Sholapur	93.9	74.8	74	..	8.06	+2.35
Bijapur	90.9	70.0	75	..	3.17	—3.89
Belgaum	78.1	68.4	93	..	12.93	—0.48
Aurangabad	90.6	71.0	70	1.90	11.75	+4.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.4	70.1	70	1.72	9.82	+2 09
Hyderabad	93.4	74.5	76	0.95	8.63	— 2 98
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	73.2	94	3.11	56.31	+4 10
Calicut	73.1	72.5	99	..	58.01	+2 60
Cochin	88.8	73.4	90	..	45.52	+0.40
Colombo	86.6	77.1	80	..	14.14	+3.21
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.3	81.2	64	—	3 73	—1 82
Bellary	96.1	75.1	6	—	2.84	—2.25
Cuddapah	105.2	80.0	57	—	3.37	—2.17
Madras	109.8	80.1	59	—	3.64	—.51
Bangalore	88 6	7.4	82	—	3 52	—1.02
Coimbatore	86.5	9 8	65	—	2.26	+0.04
Trichinopoly	100.5	79 0	55	—	0.6	—1.78
Pamanatam	100.3	79 6	60	—	2.90	+0 08

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th July, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports a light fall of 0.20 ins. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded there and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad and in defect at Jhansi. Day temperature was below normal at Allahabad but above it in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.50 ins. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and day temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature was above normal at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.50 ins. of rain and Rajkot had 0.21 ins. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and Deesa. Day temperature was generally higher than usual. Night temperature was above normal at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore report a heavy fall of 2.70 ins. of rain while Saugor had 1.08 ins. Skies are moderately clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal or above the average.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally. Ratnagiri had 0.40 ins., Mormugao 0.80 ins. and Karwar 0.60 ins. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded and day temperature was nearly normal or above the average.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been less active generally. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and the Konkan and locally in the north Central Provinces and Central India West. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar, east Rajputana and the United Provinces. A heavily fall of 2.70 ins. at Jubbulpore is the only one which exceeds two inches. The sea is rough at Colombo, Trivandrum and Mangalore. Day temperature was higher than usual in north-west India, the west United Provinces and Central India West and over the greater part of the Deccan.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in the north Central Provinces and some extension in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th July, 1922.

The storm from the Bay has moved to the neighbourhood of Benares. It has given heavy rain in the south-east of the United Provinves.' It will probably disappear during the day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma. Chota-Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Rajputana, Central India West, Mysore, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein, Bassein, Kyaukpyu one inch; Rangoon one and a half; Myitkyina two; Bhamo one; Cherrapunji six Saugor-Island one and a half; Jessore, Mymensingh one; Daltonganj two; Patna one; Benares five; Nowgong, Sutna, Pachmarhi one and Mercara five.

METFOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 10th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 3 p.m 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	..	..	29.675
Temperature of Air	..	.. Degrees.	82.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	.. ..	13 6
Dew Point	..	.. ..	77.1
Relative humidity of Air	..	.. ..	0.830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	.. ..	7.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	.. ..	86 6
Minimum do do	..	.. ..	78.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			W.S.W., WSW.
Movement of Wind do	..	miles. ..	166
Fall of Rain	..	inches. ..	0 13
Total fall during month	..	.. ..	8.91
Do. Year		.. ..	35 55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July			0 01

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	July	h. m	ft. in	July	h m	ft. in
W	12	m 1 6	26 8	12	m 6 47	16 7
		13 8	28 2		m 7 28	18 2
Th	13	m 1 58	26 10	13	m 7 17	17 1
		14 8	27 8		m 8 15	18 4
F.	14	m 2 51	27 0	14	m 8 10	17 9
		m 27.	27 1		8 44a	18 6
S.	15	m 2 46	25 0	15	m 8 54	18 6
		m 55.	26 7		9 20a	18 8
S	16	m 3 20	24 6	16	m 9 4	19 4
		3 2 a	26 0		12 7a	18 10
M	17	m 4 10	24 2	17	m 9 50	21 2
		4 6.	25 6		10 5a	18 1x
T.	18	m 0 30	26 4	18	m 6 27	6 2
		1 .	28		10.	18 2

MALABAR HINDU RELIGIOUS RELIEF FUND.

Mr. B. S. Moonje communicates the following first instalment of subscriptions in aid of the "Malabar Hindu Religious Relief Fund" for re-admission of those forcibly converted to Muhammadanism and for the purification of desecrated Hindu temples:—

FIRST INSTALMENT.

Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E., Rs. 500; Sir Bisseswar Das Daga, Rs. 200; Mr. Bhayya Sahib Pande, Rs. 500; Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla, Rs. 500; Rai Sahib D. Laxminarayan, Rs. 201; Mr. Ramkrishnapuri, Rs. 101; Mr. D. P. Karmerker, Rs. 102; Dr. B. N. Khare, Rs. 100; Mr. Bhavani Shanker, Rs. 50; Mr. M. Gupta, Barrister, Rs. 50; Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas, Rs. 50; Mr. Govind Baji Rao Deshmukh, Rs. 51; Mr. Ramkrishnapant Mote, Rs. 35; Mr. Hiranand Khemchand, Pleader, Rs. 29; Mr. S. M. Chitnavis Rs. 25; Mr. Mulchand Tiwari, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Kelker, Rs. 25; Mr. Govind Rao Nand, Rs. 25; Mr. B. C. Sindhudri, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, Rs. 25; Mr. Ganesh Wasudeo Sane, Rs. 20; Mr. Madhorao Tinkhede, Rs. 20; Mr. K. K. Khar, Rs. 20; Mr. Raghoba Vitho Chitale, Rs. 10; Mr. Suryaji Sakharam Kanholker, Rs. 10; Mr. Jai Singh, Rs. 10; Mr. S. B. Bondate, Rs. 10; Mr. Shreedher Anna, Rs. 10; Mr. Waman Pandurang Wadeker, Rs. 11-12; Messrs T Numbarumal Chetty and Sons, Rs. 10; Mr. G. V. Bawoor, I.C.S., Rs. 10; Dr. R. S. Sankane, Rs. 10; Mr. Satesh Chandra Mukurji, Rs. 10; Mr. D. R. Guru, Rs. 10; Mr. S. V. Shevade, Rs. 5; Mr. G. V. Hardiker, Rs. 5; Mr Hiranand Khemchand, Rs. 2; Mr. Ishwarchand Chowdhari, Rs. 5; Dr. Parashram Sharma, Rs. 5; Mr. Raghodas, Rs. 8-2, Mr. Dhondo Ganesh Sante, Rs. 3-2; Mr. B. S. Niyogi, Rs. 6; Mr. N. R. Kadib, Rs 2; Rao Saheb R. V. Mahajani, Rs. 5.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following are the receipts from donations and subscriptions to the Helpless Beggars' Relief Fund:—

The sum already acknowledged, Rs. 33,489-9; Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities (monthly instalments of Rs. 500 for January, February, March, April, May and June), Rs. 3,000; Mr. Hoosenbhai Jeewanjee through Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Rs. 500; Anonymous, Rs. 300; Mr. N. H. Sethna, Rs. 250; Girgaum Police Court Charity Box, Rs. 167; Anonymous, Rs. 25; Dadar Police Court Charity Box, Rs. 22; Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Dadar, Rs. 5; The Social Secretary, Salvation Army (sale of grass), Rs. 4. Total Rs. 37,762-9.

In addition to this the Committee have received 3 pieces of American Drill of 40 yards each from Mr. Bundeally Hajibhoy Lalljee.

The beggars in the Camp were given a treat on the 31st December, 1921, by Commissioner Horskins, Colonel Ewens and the Social Secretary of the Salvation Army and a gift of clothes by Commissioner Horskins.

THE AGARKAR DAY.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, a public meeting was held in Hira Baug Hall, Girgaum, to celebrate the Agarkar Day on the 9th instant, when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor, "The Sandesh", occupied the chair. Mr. D. G. Kale, Secretary of the Union, briefly described the importance of celebrating such occasions and requested the audience to keep always before them the lives and teachings of great men like Agarkar and be guided by them. He then requested the President to take the chair.

Mr. K. S. Thackersy, Editor, "The Prabodhan", then delivered a short speech on "Life and Teachings of Agarkar." The speaker dealt with various aspects of his life and teachings and also referred to the hardships he was required to undergo in achieving the object of his mission. He then briefly described how and why we see the fire of enthusiasm and courage and a high spirit of self-confidence in the writings of Agarkar. He requested the audience to cultivate the habits of minute observation, sound study from all standpoints, sense of justice in private and public life alike, and thus to celebrate the memory of the great man Agarkar.

Mr. S. A. Dange also placed before the audience the picture of circumstances and time in which Agarkar lived.

The President referred to the several incidents that happened in Agarkar's life and to the questions raised then by the opposite camp. He said Agarkar preached, from day to day and year to year, sound doctrines which were true and as true were bound to succeed. We see to-day that his teachings regarding female education, widow re-marriage, untouchability, etc., are followed and appreciated even by the opponents. Recently Mr. N. C. Kelkar, a lieutenant of Lokmanya Tilak, who was his great opponent in those days, has expressed similar thoughts here in Bombay. In this way the late Mr. Agarkar succeeded in laying the foundation of social reform on a firm basis and they witnessed the fruits of his teachings and sufferings at the present day.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

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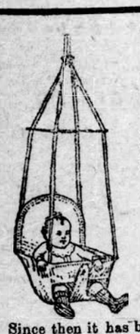

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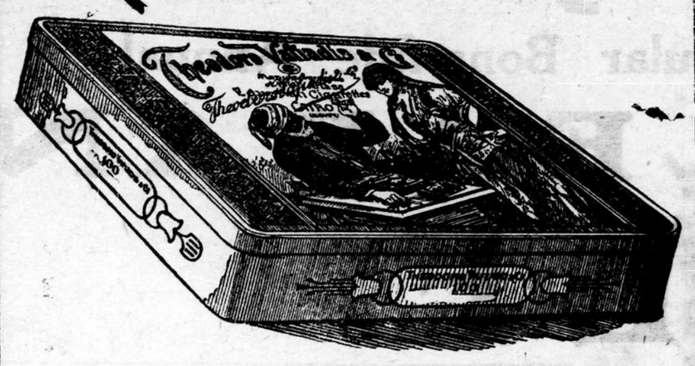

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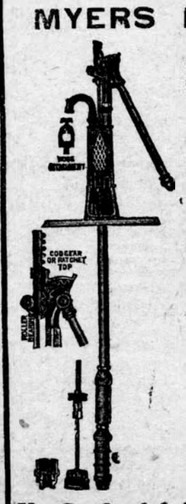

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BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM.

NEED FOR SEPARATE SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.

The following is a summary of a thoughtful note submitted to the Corporation by Mr. Dadyburjor, L.C.E., anent the proposed drainage scheme for Bombay:—

A comprehensive scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal of Bombay has been prepared by Mr. J. D. Watson, M. I. C. E. the expert Engineer and Sanitarian of Birmingham. The scheme consists in taking all the sewage of Bombay to near Antop Hill, where it will, after treatment in tanks, be pumped into the sea on the south coast of Trombay. The sludge arrested in the tanks near Antop Hill will be pumped to Deonar, and there untilised in farming. The scheme is estimated to cost 3 crores of rupees.

In preparing the scheme Mr. Watson has adopted the principle that the first washings of rain waters should be taken into the sewers. Mr. Watson has adopted this principle on the authority of Dr. Rideal, Dr. Dunbar, Director of Hygienic Institute at Hamburg, and Sir Alexander Houston, the bacteriologist. Sir Alexander Houston, says that storm water is as potentially dangerous to health as normal crude sewage. Dr. Dunbar is of opinion that the washings of streets in busy districts are worse than sewage.

Mr. Dadyburjor has shown that this principle of taking a part of rain water into the sewer on the ground that they are worse than sewage should not be adopted in Bombay, as it is unsuited to existing conditions here. The drainage of Bombay has always been designed on the separate principle, in which the sewage is conveyed by the sewers and the rain water is conveyed by stormy water drains separately.

Mr. Watson is the first Engineer who has recommended for Bombay the combined principle of drainage, in which a portion of rain water is allowed to enter the sewers. Mr. James, a former Drainage Engineer of Bombay, Mr. Midgley Taylor, the previous consulting expert Engineer of the Corporation, Dr. Turner, the late Health Officer of Bombay, all were of opinion that rain water should be rigidly excluded from the sewers of Bombay as far as possible. Mr. Dadyburjor is of opinion that even if these rain washings contain putrescible matter, they will do no harm if they are taken directly into the sea by storm water channels, as at present. He further contends that in Bombay at present, the principle of the combined system, as advocated by Mr. Watson is not being adopted, as only a little of the rain water falling into the narrow gullies between the houses in Bombay is allowed to enter the sewers.

At present, the rainwater falling on the street surfaces is not allowed to enter the sewers. But if Mr. Watson's principle is accepted, the first washings of rainwater from these street surfaces must be considered as foul as sewage, and hence taken into the sewers. These washings will bring the sand, murum and dust from the surfaces of the streets directly into the sewers. At present, it is found difficult to keep the sewers clear of silt, enormous quantities of which are required to be removed continuously from the same. If, in addition to this silt, the sand and murum from the streets is allowed to have free access to the sewers, the task of providing a free flow in the sewers will become an impossibility.

STORM OVERFLOWS.

Under the combined system as proposed by Mr. Watson, it will be necessary to provide many storm overflows in the heart of the city, where at present, none exists. A very slight rainfall will bring the storm overflows into operation, and the contents of the sewers will be made to flow into the storm water drains and thence into the sea. A new evil will thus be created in Bombay, which at present does not exist. For every rainwater inlet into the sewer, a syphon trap wil be required to prevent the escape of foul gases into the atmosphere. The evil of sewer gas escaping into the air will thus be intensified.

This principle of taking the first washing of rainwater into the sewers is not adopted in Madras, Ahmedabad, Poona, Baroda, Mysore or any other city, where the separate system is in force, and there is no reason why it should now be necessary to adopt it in Bombay.

The principle of removing the sewage by the water carriage method is based on the scientific law that sewage is lighter than water. The sewage therefore floats on the waters and is conveyed to the outfalls with the same velocity as the waters. If any extraneous matter heavier than water is thrown into the sewers, such as sand or murum or road detritus, such matter will tend to settle in the bed of the sewer, and will never move with the same velocity as the waters flowing in the sewer, however, steep the gradient may be. The sewage and the waters will move with the same velocity upto the outfall, whereas the silt consisting of sand and murum will either be deposited in the bed of the sewer, or move very slowly indeed. But no amount of gradient will take the road detritus thrown into the sewer at Colaba to the outfall at Antop Hill, the proposed site of the new pumping station, more than 10 miles away. Before the silt can reach Antop Hill, it will be so much accumulated, that it will either fill up the catchpits or choke up the sewers.

Mr. Dadyburjor has inspected and studied the drainage systems in many Indian cities, such as Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Benares, Calcutta and other cities, and he has come to the conclusion that the silting up and choking of sewers which is experienced in Bombay is not to be found in any other city in India.

As the adoption or rejection of the principle advocated by Mr. Watson is of vital importance to the satisfactory working of the drainage system, and the sanitary condition of Bombay, Mr. Dadyburjor suggests that the Corporation before sanctioning the scheme, should take the opinion of the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Medical Union of Bombay, and the Architects and Engineers' Association, whether the storm waters in Bombay dare worse than sewage, and whether if all storm waters are taken directly into the sea by the storm water drains, the health of the city would suffer in any way. He further requests the Corporation to give an earnest consideration to the proposals he submitted to that body in 1916 for the improvement of Bombay Drainage. In concluding, he refers to the method of sewage disposed by septic tank treatment, in which the sewage gases can be utilised for lighting or generating power. We will quote his own words regarding the same.

"When the sewerage system is improved, so that the whole of the sewage and the sullage is quickly brought to the outfall works, it will not be difficult to adopt the method of sewage disposal, which was pointed out years ago by your own distinguished engineer, Mr. C. C. James, the method by which all the ingredients in the sewage are utilised. Through the kind support of Seth Mangaldas and Seth Chimanbhoy Mehta, of Ahmedabad, I have constructed a septic tank installation at the Raja Gokuldas Mills, Jubbulpore, which shows how by a simple method, the sewage gases can be utilised for lighting, and the effluent made odourless and used for profitable agriculture.

"Whether the outfall works are situated at Love Grove or at Antop Hill, if the sewage is treated in septic tanks of the same design, as he has constructed, the sewage gases can be utilised for generating power for pumping sewage, or for generating electricity which can be used for lighting the city, and the effluent which becomes odourless and as clear as water, but which contains all the manurial properties of the sewage can be pumped and utilised for profitable development of agriculture. Instead of the drainage system then becoming a burden on the tax payers, it can be made to yield, a revenue of 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees per annum, and at the same time rid the city of all the foul stinks at the outfall works."

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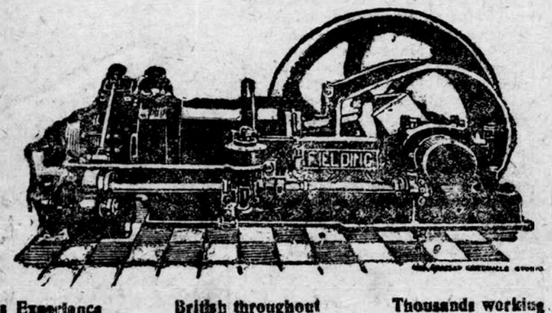

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